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Write for illustrated literature and prices or see CARDCO Computer Accessories and Software wherever Computers are sold.





### cardco, inc.

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AHOY! No. 14, February 1985. Published monthly by Ion International Inc., 45 W. 34th St., Suite 407, New York, NY, 10001. Subscription rate: 12 issues for \$19.95, 24 issues for \$37.95 (Canada \$26.95 and \$49.95 respectively). Application to mail at 2nd Class postage rates is pending at New York, NY and additional mailing offices. © 1984 by Ion International Inc. All rights reserved. © under Universal International and Pan American Copyright conventions. Reproduction of editorial or pictorial content in any manner is prohibited. No responsibility can be accepted for unsolicited material. Postmaster, send address changes to Ahoy!, 45 W. 34th Street, Suite 407, New York, NY 10001. Direct all address changes or matters concerning your subscription to Ahoy!, P.O. Box #341, Mt. Morris, IL 61054. All editorial inquiries and software and hardware to be reviewed should be sent to 45 W. 34th St., Suite 407, New York, NY 10001.

## VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE

#### elecommunicate!"?" you wail. "Why not tell me to 'Tintinnabulate!'...or 'Transubstantiate!'? Sure, it's the hottest home computer application going ... but I don't know how!"

Relax. We're from Ahoy!...we're here to help you. First, you'll need a modem. Technical Editor David Barron provides you with what we'll reluctantly term a "crash" course in Modems: Making an Intelligent First Purchase. (Turn to page 25.)

Then, Cheryl Peterson tells you how to ferret out and utilize Local Bulletin Board Systems (turn to page 22), and reviews a book on How to Get the Most Out of CompuServe, the telecommunications capital of the Commodore world (turn to page 50).

Beginning with this issue, Ship to Shore by James Irons Davidson will provide users with tips, answers to telecom questions, and the latest news. (Most important, it provides us with the opportunity to get yet another nautical title into the magazine!) (Turn to page 19.)

Just when you think you're really cooking with electronic heat, Gordon F. Wheat will positively electrify you with Telelink 64, a program which will, among other things, store, review, edit, and save incoming informa-



tion. (Turn to page 14.)

Telelink, like many programs of superior capability, is written in machine language. But that's no problem for Ahoy! readers, thanks to Flankspeed, our new machine language entry program (turn to page 34). (You can expect to see fine machine language programs in all future issues of Ahov!)

To those VIC owners who have never forgiven us for presenting Bob Lloret's DOS program for the C-64 in September and leaving them to struggle along: John Stilwell's VIC Eraser will boil down many of your most commonly used commands to a single keystroke. (Turn to page 49.)

Continuing our efforts to simplify your life, John C. Laws' Fontasia turns the complicated job of varying the parameters of your dot matrix printer into a job of Mickey Mouse simplicity. (Turn to page 26.)

Momentarily deserting the world of computer applications for a look on the grim side of life, Glenn Lumpkins' Insurance Agent will enable C-64 users to calculate the amount of life insurance they need to be sure of covering their families' present and future needs. (Turn to page 102.)

Are we sorry that B.W. Behling ever brought Futurewar! into our office! Not because we didn't thoroughly enjoy his simulation of earth's final global conflict-but because we barely pried the production staff away from the screen in time to meet the deadline for this issue! (Turn to page 118.)

Orson Scott Card takes it easy on you this month in Creating Your Own Games on the VIC and 64, foregoing the usual instructional approach to answer some questions from readers and analyze Chris Crawford's book on the theory of game design. (Turn to page 33.)

Dale Rupert, however, remains as merciless as ever, requiring you to earn admission into the ranks of users of Sophisticated Sprites by careful study of this month's Rupert Report (turn to page 29), and contributing his usual brutal round of Commodares (turn to page 99).

Morton Kevelson continues his update on Printer Interfaces with a look at Turboprint/GT, Grappler CD, Micrografix MW350, and Easy Print with Graphics. (Turn to page 103.)

We pick up this issue's telecommunications theme in our Reviews section, with a peek at the Vortex bulletin board program and the SkiWriter II word processor with built-in telecommunications capabilities, plus other items of interest. (Turn to page 37.)

You may have noticed that this issue of Ahoy! is the thickest to date. We hope to continue to grow in months to come and offer you an even greater value for your money. You deserve it. You put us here.

-David Allikas

AHOY!

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## **SCUTTLEIUTT**

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#### COMMODORE SOFTWARE PRESIDENT RESIGNS

In a move certain to have a profound effect upon the software to come out of Commodore in the future, Sig Hartmann, president of the software division of Commodore Business Machines, resigned on October 26. Differences in philosophy and product strategies were cited as Hartmann's reasons for vacating his post, which has been filled by William E. Rothenbach, vice president of administration for Commodore. Rothenbach had formerly been head of software sales with Commodore, but left this position to work at Sperry Corporation under Myrdin Jones, also formerly of Commodore.

Hartmann was largely responsible for the establishment of the software division in early 1983 as a separate entity from the hardware division, functioning independently from the rest of the company in the areas of documentation and packaging. Prior to this move, Commodore's dominant interest was in development and sales of hardware. Hartmann's philosophy was that the long-term market centered around software, and he was able to persuade Commodore's then-CEO Jack Tramiel into forming the software division, of which he was appointed president.

Up to that point in time, Commodore's Achilles' Heel was the lack of software to support its then-new machine. Hartmann's primary objective in his newly created position was to produce and distribute abundant software products to bolster the introduction of the new computer in the marketplace. His operational credo was that people weren't going to buy a



William Rothenbach, acting president of Commodore's software division.

computer if there wasn't any software to run on the machine. The accent was placed on quantity, with quality being of secondary importance in the product lineup.

Hartmann shifted his strategies to improving the quality of the products in early 1984 after the success of the C-64 was apparent and established. Problems started to arise when Marshall Smith became the new CEO of Commodore upon Tramiel's resignation. According to sources, Smith's philosophy differed from Hartmann's in that he wanted to see a decrease in the number of software titles from Commodore's in-house developers, with the majority of products coming from third-party developers. The benefits resulting from this strategy would be less risk, decreased costs, and less personnel required to maintain an equivalent number of products that would be of superior quality

Hartmann disagreed, believing that the highest profits were to be had by the division developing and producing a varied product library using a large base of in-house programmers and developers. Hartmann's strategy called for the software division to be the point of origin for the products, while Smith sought to have the division act as an acquisition arm for the company. Both men stood firmly with their philosophies, which eventually resulted in Hartmann's resignation.

Smith's belief is that by coordinating efforts with the marketing division of CBM, the product line will better reflect the kinds of software the consumer wants. Under the new structure, the software division will be under the jurisdictive wing of Commodore's marketing division, rather than a totally independent division. Speculation within the company is varied with respect to what the ultimate strategy will be.

Several questions are now raised. Hartmann had publicly stated on a number of occasions that "Commodore is in the software business," and geared the company's advertising and sales efforts along those lines. Does his resignation mean that Commodore is really withdrawing, even if in part, from the lucrative software market? As one high-level source put it, "They want to sell razors but leave the blade-making to other companies —it'll never work that way."

It is unclear whether Rothenbach will remain in this post or if it is only an interim move until a new software division president is named. As one source put it, "Until the dust settles, there's no way of telling for sure who the software division president will be – or even if there will be a software division as we presently know it." – Tom Benford

(And now the punch line: Hartmann has gone to work for his former boss, Jack Tramiel, as president of Atari software. We wonder if nineteenth century Europe could see the Nightmare Coalition forming so clearly before their eyes. – Ed.)

#### DISK CATALOGUER

*Masterdisk* will automatically read the file names from all your C-64 diskettes and build a sorted master catalog that provides file name search, duplicate ID flagging and changing, and other capabilities. The disk includes additional utilities like file transfer and disk copying. Price of the program is \$29.95; reference card \$2.00.

Integrated Software Systems, 428 Jewel Drive, P.O. Box 1801, Ames, IA 50010 (phone: 515-233-2992).

#### BATTERIES PAK

*HomePak* from Batteries Included provides integrated word processing, data management, and telecommunications programs on a single C-64 diskette.

HomeText includes such word processing features as full-screen editing, cut and paste, and graphic preview. HomeFind utilizes an overlapping index system and flexible query format, as well as "dynamic space allocation," which moves and rewrites information to make room for new entries. HomeTerm turns a modemequipped system into a smart terminal with unlimited capture buffer and "X-Modem Protocol," insuring errorfree information exchange.

Also from Batteries Included comes the *CalKit* spreadsheet, designed for ease of use and comprising 20 ready-to-use applications. Features include 99 row x 26 column format, independent variable column width, onscreen help menu, and extensive prompting. On disk for the 64.

*HomePak* and *CalKit* each retail for \$49.95 (batteries included?).

Batteries Included, 186 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ontario, M5V 1Z1 Canada (phone: 416-596-1405; US number 714-979-0920).

#### TWO TYPING PROGRAMS

Though most of *Ahoy*?'s readers need typing instruction like Mr. T needs assertiveness training, newcomers to the keyboard may benefit from these C-64 disks:

Batteries Included promises that the traditional classroom techniques utilized in *Keys to Typing* will bring the student up to 40 words per minute in 32 lessons. Price: \$49.95.

Batteries Included, 186 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ontario, M5V 1Z1 Canada (phone: 416-596-1405).

*9 to 5 Typing* from Epyx combines 49 drills with scenes from the film of the same name to teach seven basic typing skills. Price is \$39.95.

Epyx Computer Software, 1043 Kiel Court, Sunnyvale, CA 94089 (phone: 408-745-0700).

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10 AHOY!

### NEWS

last June's Consumer Electronics APCAD's TexED PE/WP Show was Broderbund's The Print design, and print personalized greeting cards, stationary, signs-even banners of any length desired. It had just one drawback for Commodore users: it was available only for Apple computers.

But Broderbund has finally converted the program for the C-64, featuring eight typestyles in solid, outline, and 3D formats and a variety of sizes, plus an array of pictures, symbols, and border designs. You may modify the provided graphics, or create your own.

Suggested retail price is \$44.95; the supplemental Graphics Library Disk, with 120 designs, sells for \$24.95.

Broderbund Software, 17 Paul Drive, San Rafael, CA 94903 (phone: readable on another fully operation-415-479-1170).

By means of a utility that converts Shop, which made it possible to write, sequential files to program files, APCAD's TexED text editor for the 64 and VIC is able to function as both a program editor and a word processor. Features include simultaneous line-image and visual editing. full-screen editor, and standard editing features not available for program editing with BASIC.

> Available on cassette (\$19.95) or diskette (\$22.95); specify TexED64 or TexED20 (the latter requiring 16K RAM expansion).

> APCAD, P.O. Box 83, Saline, MI 48176 (phone: 313-996-1448).

#### INTERCHANGE OF I.D.'s

Though your disk drive is fully operational, warns DYMEK Corporation, the data it writes may not be al drive. Their RID (Recording Interchange Diagnostic) disk can test vour Commodore-compatible drive for the seven parameters critical to interchangeability and data protection: speed, noise tolerance, write/ read, track alignment, positioner backlash (hysteresis), disk clamping (eccentricity), and erase crosstalk. Price is \$34.95.

DYMEK Corporation, 1851 Zanker Road, San Jose, CA 95112 (phone: 408-947-8700).

#### LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Lite-Sprite from Tech-Sketch lets you use a light pen to program sprites directly on your screen, designing in an eight-power magnification mode and modifying with an electronic editor. On disk for the 64: \$49.95.

Tech-Sketch is for a limited time offering a free light pen with their Kinderware disk, consisting of six educational programs: Math Fun, Al-





Lite Sprite: design in eight-power magnification mode. READER SERVICE NO. 198

phabet Fun, Memory Jogger, Connect-A-Dot, Shapes and Colors, and Simon Sez. (We wonder if Tech-Sketch is throwing in the light pen to sell the software, or the other way around. The price of their light pen graphics system [LP-10S pen + Micro Illustrator software – reviewed in September's Ahoy!] has dropped from \$69.95 to \$49.95 – generally, an indication of dim sales.)

Tech Sketch, Inc., 26 Just Rd., Fairfield, NJ 07006 (phone: in NJ 201-227-7724; rest of USA 1-800-526-2514).



Compares different tax strategies. READER SERVICE NO. 199

#### **OVERDRIVE**

What Datamost did on a disk (*KwikLoad*), Epyx has now done on a cart. With their *Fast Load Cart-ridge* plugged into your C-64 you can load about 95% of the programs on the market (including protected disks) up to five times faster and copy disks up to ten times faster.

Epyx, Inc., 1043 Kiel Court, Sunnyvale, CA 94089 (phone: 408-745-0700).

#### PILE MANAGEMENT

Two programs to help you manage the proceeds from that first big software sale:

Tax Command Planner lets the C-64 user compare different strategies at year-end to decide on the most advantageous, covering such topics as how to depreciate equipment, whether to sell stock, and how to make contributions at the lowest cost possible. On disk; \$49.95.



Load disks up to five times faster. READER SERVICE NO. 200

Practical Programs, Inc., P.O. Box 93104, Milwaukee, WI 53203 (phone: 414-278-0829).

Investment and Statistical Software contains 50 programs covering statistical forecasting, stocks, bonds, options, futures, and foreign exchange.

### NEWS

Price of the C-64 disk is \$100; handbook listing all 50 programs is \$19.95.

Programmed Press, 2301 Baylis Ave., Elmont, NY 11003 (phone: 516-775-0933).

#### KEEP A COOL HEAD

Because heat buildup inside your peripherals is not cool, we report on a pair of products designed to lower the mercury level.

The C-100 Disk Drive Fan perches atop your 1541 and blows filtered air through its vents. Drawing under 7 watts, it is available for \$39.95 plus \$2.00 shipping from Uni-Kool, 909 Williamson Loop Road, Grants Pass, OR 97526 (phone: 503-476-1660).

The Cool It fan attaches via velcro fasteners to any vented electronic equipment and blows air through a replaceable filter. Available for \$39.95 (filter five-pack \$4.99) from Proto PC Inc., 2439 Franklin Ave., St. Paul, MN 55114 (phone: 612-644-4660).



C-100 blows cool air in your 1541. READER SERVICE NO. 201

#### ON THE MENU

The Mr. Boston Official Micro Bartenders Guide from Concept Development Associates combines the text and 1000 drink recipes of the famous handbook (now in its 50th year) with a program allowing selection of drinks using any combination of 21 search items and resizing from 1 to 999 servings. On disk for the 64; \$49.95.

Continued on page 82

## MAKE NO MISTAKE..

CALKIT for your Commodore 64 is a powerful, real-world problem solver. Faster, easier and more accurate than pencil, paper and calculator – and a lot less frustrating.



CalKit helps you solve household and small business problems that involve rows and columns of numbers.

- balance your chequebook in seconds
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- simplify your income tax, and your investment portfolio
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That's the real advantage – with CalKit, you can change any number in your equation, and see how it affects the other numbers. All calculations are performed instantly! CalKit gives you the answers, in the time it takes to ask "What If ...?" You can make projections and plan ahead with confidence!

The CalKit problem-solving package includes builtin templates for the most important home and business needs. Over 20 ready-to-use, real-life applications on one disk. The rows, columns and calculations are already defined. No need for timeconsuming initial set-ups – all you do is enter your data. Other CalKit features, like on-screen menu and simple commands, make it even easier.

An easy and comprehensive manual with tutorials on each application are included. You'll be using CalKit like a pro, right out of the box. And once you've mastered the built-in templates, you'll be ready for your own unique spreadsheet programs.

Powerful solutions + ease of use + low low cost = CalKit. It all adds up to exceptional value, for a computer program that can help you every day.



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WRITE FOR A FULL COLOR BROCHURE

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## The smart way to go online

hortly after learning my way around one of the major information networks, I realized that I needed more than just a dumb terminal program. I needed a program that would store the incoming information so I could scrutinize it at my leisure. The program should be able to review the information, edit it, and save parts or all of it as individual files. I thought it would be nice if you could then take those files and append them as well. It should have a generous buffer which could be controlled while in the terminal mode and which would warn you when it was almost full. The speed of machine language would be a necessity, as well as the ability to support a compatible printer. Of course, the program would have to be easy to operate and have the ability to be expanded with features like auto-dialing, uploading, converting sequential listings to runable BASIC programs, or whatever else I wanted it to do. Most of all, it should be inexpensive, say under \$10. Needless to say, I didn't find the terminal program of my dreams. So I wrote it-Telelink 64.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

Telelink 64 is a hybrid program. In general, menu display and menu selection are handled by BASIC while all the actual functions are performed in machine language. This provides for speed when needed, yet allows great flexibility for future additions. The program sports a 48.5K buffer which sounds a bell when it is within 256 bytes of being full. The terminal mode operates at 300 baud, full duplex and is suitable for operation with most major telecommunications networks. This program will work with Commodore's 1600 or 1650 modem or any compatible RS232 modem. Printer output is via the serial port and characters are transmitted to the printer using the nonstandard Commodore CHR\$ codes. Information is stored and retrieved from either tape or disk.

#### **ENTERING TELELINK 64**

Since Telelink 64 is a hybrid it will be entered into your 64 in two parts. The machine language portion will be entered first, using the Flankspeed program found elsewhere in this issue of Ahoy! Turn your computer off and then on again. LOAD the Flankspeed program and



RUN it. When asked for the starting address, enter 1500 and press RETURN. Now enter 19FF as the ending address and press RETURN. Type in the Flankspeed listing for Telelink 64 and when prompted, save it using the filename "ML64". End the Flankspeed program by pressing the RUN/STOP and RESTORE keys together. (If you wish to quit here and continue later, you can easily do so. When you return, turn on your computer and type LOAD "ML64",1,1 for tape or LOAD "ML64",8,1 for disk. Press RETURN and when it's finished LOADing continue from here.) Type NEW and press RETURN. Now type POKE 52,21:POKE 56,21 and press RETURN. You are now ready to type in the BASIC portion of Telelink 64. When you have finished, type POKE 45,1: POKE 46,26 and press RETURN. SAVE the completed program using the filename Telelink 64 before you RUN it. Both the BASIC and the machine language portions will be SAVEd together. You should now be ready to use Telelink 64 to connect with your favorite information service.

#### **USING TELELINK 64**

When RUN, *Telelink 64* displays its main menu. Choose the mode you want to use from the main menu and press the appropriate number key to enter that mode. Most of the main menu choices will offer you a second menu. Choose the function you want as you did before, then answer any prompts.

Each of the six main menu modes is explained below.

**1 TERMINAL**—Chosen when you are ready to communicate with a host computer. It assumes the host computer has already answered your call and offered you its carrier tone, and that the telephone line is already connected to your modem (see your specific modem's operator's manual for more details).

While in the terminal mode the eight function keys have these uses:

- f1-sends a Control C
- f3-sends a Control P

## By Gordon F. Wheat

- f5-sends a Control Q
- f7-sends a Control S
- f2-turns the Receive Buffer ON
- f4-turns the Receive Buffer OFF
- f6-Resets and Receive Buffer
- f8-Exit Terminal to the Main Menu

In standard ASCII code, Control C (f1) and Control S (f7) are used to indicate a stop sending command. Control P (f3) is used to indicate a break, which exits the program the host computer is running. Control Q (f5) tells the host computer to resume sending.

Pressing f2 turns the receive buffer on. Once on, all text will be saved until you either turn off the buffer or the buffer fills up. A bell will sound when the buffer is within 256 bytes of being full. If it fills up, all subsequent text will be lost.

f4 turns the buffer off. No text will be saved when the buffer is off. It is important to note that the buffer will always be off when *Telelink* 64 is first RUN.

Pressing f6 resets the buffer pointers to their base location. This will not cause any immediate loss of text; however, if the buffer is on it will begin to overwrite the previously stored text with the new incoming text. Be careful with this one!

f8 exits the terminal mode and returns you to the main menu.

It should be mentioned that *Telelink 64* has a limited ability to receive and store data, up to 256 characters, even if you are not in the terminal mode. Data stored this way will be instantly displayed on the screen when you enter the terminal mode, but will not be stored in the permanent buffer unless it was previously turned on.

**2 SEARCH TEXT** – Allows you to browse through text, previously stored or loaded, in the buffer. Hold down the space bar and the text will begin rapidly scrolling onto the screen. Release the space bar to stop the scrolling. Each time you enter the search text mode from the main menu the buffer will be displayed starting at the beginning. You may skip ahead in the buffer or continue where you last stopped by using the function keys.

While in the search text mode the function keys have these uses:

- f1-Start Selected Text
- f3-End Selected Text
- f5-Back up Display of Buffer
- f7-Slow Scroll
- f2-Display Selected Text
- f4-Continue from Start of Selected Text
- f6-Skip Ahead in Buffer
- f8-Exit to Main Menu



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f1 and f3 are used to mark the start and end, respectively, of the selected text. Use them to define portions of the buffer which you want to save to tape, disk, or printer as individual files.

f5 is used to back up the display of the buffer. This is especially useful when choosing the start or end of the selected text.

Press f7 to scroll slowly through the buffer. This function is also useful for choosing the start or end of the selected text. Release f7 to stop the slow scroll.

Use f2 to display the selected text that you have chosen. After pressing f2, use the space bar to scroll through the selected portion of text. Then use f8 to return to the search text mode.

f4 is used to continue the display of the buffer, from the beginning of the selected text, after you have returned to the main menu. Remember that each time you return to the main menu and then reenter the search text mode, the buffer will be displayed starting from the beginning. Use this function to skip all previously displayed text and continue from the point you marked as the start of the selected text.

Use f6 to skip ahead in the buffer display. This function skips approximately 256 bytes of text and will continue the display from that point.

f8 is used to exit to the main menu so that you can print or save the portion of the buffer which you defined as the selected text. f8 also will return you to the search text mode after viewing the selected text.

**3** SAVE – Allows you to create text files which can be saved to tape or disk.

Upon choosing this mode, the Save menu will appear on your screen. The menu will offer you three choices:

1 Save All Text

2 Save Selected Text

3 Abort this Function

Choice 1 will save that portion of the buffer which you previously defined as selected text while you were in the search text mode.

Choice 2 will save everything in the buffer, regardless of the selected text.

After choosing one of the above save functions, you will be prompted to enter a filename. Type in the filename and press RETURN. You will then be asked if the save will be to tape or disk. Press T or D, respectively, and the save will begin. When it is complete you will be returned to the main menu.

Choice 3 will return you to the main menu. It will not abort a save once you have made choices 1 or 2 from the Save menu.

**4 LOAD** – Allows you to load previously saved text files into the buffer for review or printing.

The Load menu offers you two choices:

1 Load

2 Abort this Function

Press 1 and you will be asked for the filename. Then press T or D for tape or disk and the file will be loaded. You will be returned to the main menu when the load is complete.

This function will also append several text files into one master file. This can be done by resetting the buffer from the main menu and then simply loading several text files in sequence. They can then be saved as one master file by choosing the Save All Text option from the Save menu.

You can also overlay two or more text files. Set the end of selected text, while in the search text mode, to the place where you want the text file to begin loading in the buffer. It will then overwrite whatever is in the buffer from that point on, leaving all text before that point intact.

5 SAVE TO PRINTER – Choose this mode to send a portion or all of the buffer to a compatible printer. The Save to Printer menu allows you to:

1 Print All Text

2 Print Selected Text

3 Abort this Function

Press 1 and all the text in the buffer will be printed out. This choice will rarely be used but is provided "just in case." Be aware that a full buffer could produce more than one hundred pages of printed text.

Press 2 and only the selected text will be printed. Choose your selected text while in the search text mode as explained earlier.

Press 3 to return to the main menu. Once again, this option will not abort a printout once it has begun.

6 BUFFER – This mode circumvents the need to enter the terminal mode to control the buffer and gives you direct control from the main menu.

The Buffer menu offers you these options:

0 Reset Buffer

1 Buffer ON

2 Buffer OFF

3 Abort this Function

Choice 0 resets the buffer and starts placing all incoming text at the beginning of the buffer. This includes text being loaded or text being received over the modem. Any text currently in the buffer will begin to be overwritten by the new incoming text (and therefore lost *Continued on page 98* 

AHOY! 17

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## SHIP TO SHORE

### The Latest on the Telecommunications Front BY JAMES IRONS DAVIDSON

ou've more than likely heard of the big three auto makers: Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. There seems to be a parallel in the communications industry, as whenever the conversation turns to major networks or information services, just two come to mind for most people: Compu-Serve Information Services and, of course, the Source. These are the pioneers, the ones who started it all when it comes to bringing the vast resources possible on a major network to the general public and small businesses.

In much the same vein as there are competitors for the captains of Detroit, like American Motors and DeLorean (we know how well that one worked out), there are now competitors for your network access dollar. These folks think they've got a few good reasons why you ought to consider them in place of their better-known big brothers.

One firm with a little something different to offer, and perhaps a longer-lasting benefit than chatting with other people via modem or playing online games, is the Electronic University. That's correct—a university you can "attend" without leaving the comfort of your own home. Stoke up the fire, settle down with a nice hot cup of cocoa, and get back online for your degree.

The Electronic University is owned and operated by TeleLearning Systems, Inc. of San Francisco, California. The Chairman and founder of TeleLearning Systems, Ron Gordon, has a few other interesting accomplishments to his credit, among them the pocket language translator and hand-held computer. Not bad at all; kind of makes you wonder what he's got up his sleeve.

Perhaps today's kids will grow up going to school only in the sense that they turn off their homework program and boot up their access disk to a digital school somewhere off in the vast reaches of the American continent and type "Hi!" to their instructor, also a program. Big Brother seems to be looking over even the smallest shoulders these days. I for one am looking forward to taking one of Mr. Gordon's full courses so that I can make a more detailed presentation of what it's actually like to go to school without going farther than the keyboard of my Commodore 64.

One company planning to compete on the price front with CompuServe and the Source is Echo. They claim to be 33% lower than CompuServe and 60% lower than the Source in their connect charges. Echo's mainstay is their electronic mail and user conferencing functions. For just \$10 a month, any Echo user may send as much Electronic Mail as he has time for and as much user conferencing as he is capable of arranging. Compared to the possible bills for such usage on other systems, Echo comes up roses.

Echo is also offering the kind of fare that people are used to on CompuServe: things like group bulletin boards online so that people with a given interest have a place to go, very much like the SIG's (Special Interest Groups) on CompuServe. There are also many online databases which are available to all users; or you may create your own set of data. An electronic Employment Listing Service, classified advertising, and electronic shopping will be online very soon (most likely by the time you read this column).

Echo believes that they have a lot to offer and a lot more on the way. Where else can you get such a wide range of features for \$10 a month, no strings attached? Let's echo that—ten bucks for unlimited mail, chatting, and information. With price paramount in many American minds they may have what it takes to get the users they want and need.

You may begin to wonder just how many of these information providers, as they are now called, can coexist. For the answer, we can take a look at the long-distance telephone industry. Only months old, there are already hundreds (soon to be thousands if the pace keeps up) of companies supplying you with the service you want to call across the state or across the country. You can even have American Express act as your phone company. Can it be all that long before American Express offers services to allow card members to send Electronic Mail and chat with their computer-owning friends?

OEMI (Original Electronic Mailbox, Inc.), a Minneapolis-based company, has a few of the things you're reading about here, but have also added a twist to this standard lineup. You may find it quite remarkable to be able to tap into the power of a large network from your home, but what about when you're not at home? OEMI believes that their Pegasus system is the answer to both questions: a system you can use from the outside.

Let's say you drop into a hotel in Chicago or New York and decide you need to call into your network and



send someone an electronic memo, or see if you've got an answer to that software question you left with a friend in California who promised to get back to you "real soon." If OEMI has its way, you'll find the Pegasus system in the lobby. Sit down, punch in your access code, and you're online. I suppose these folks have seen one too many cash machines while strolling around Manhattan, but it is a great idea if they can pull it off. Can you imagine the fun of walking up to something like a pay phone and accessing your CompuServe (or Pegasus) account?

Each Pegasus station will have a telephone, a terminal, a facsimile machine (for transmitting images), and a printer so that you can do just about anything you normally do at home or in your office right from the hotel lobby, and maybe someday from the corner terminal. You know the one, right next to the news dealer who now sells floppy disks and computer paper.

All this may sound just a bit out of this world; however, there is one group who'd like to bring your thoughts to an even higher plane, or should I say an even higher space shuttle. You guessed it—NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) has got a Bulletin Board System for you to try out. This one is just for info on NASA missions and so on, and it's a long distance call, but if you feel like something a little different, they have just your cup of tea.

If you're the type who can't stand waiting to find out what's going on in orbit, and the news is not on, you've got to give the NASA folks a buzz. You can even find out about that alltime favorite of the folks at *Ahoy!*, the Getaway Special...that's how we get to all the trade shows so quickly. To find out how Bob, Dave, Morton, and all the folks here manage it, just call 301-344-9156 with your modem and you can wallow in the piles of spaceage info.

If you know of an interesting or unusual telecommunications application or a really great Bulletin Board System with a terrific sysop, you might want to drop me a line here at *Ahoy!* so we can let the world know about it. Keep on dialing and use your machine to its fullest. Ahoy!  $\Box$ 

Services mentioned: TeleLearning Systems, Inc. 505 Beach Street San Francisco, California 94133 415-928-2800 (offering The Electronic University)

ECHO (Electronic Communications for the Home and Office)4739 Alla RoadMarina Del Rey, California 90291213-823-8415

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## An Introduction to

he communications revolution that started with the telephone has invaded the home computer realm, creating an information revolution. What the telephone did for people, the modem does for computers. Originally used to connect large mainframe computers, modems have now fallen into the price range of home and personal computerists.

Large information services, like CompuServe and the Source, provide the latest news, weather, or sports – 24 hours a day. Individuals who formerly had to subscribe to a wire service like AP or UPI and have special equipment to receive the latest information can now get it through their home or personal computer. These services also provide electronic shopping malls, encyclopedias, book and software stores, banking by phone, and even an electronic postal service. In twenty minutes, a letter "mailed" via CompuServe is in the recipient's "in box."

For those just starting to use a modem, though, these information services can be both confusing and expensive. At \$6.00 to \$7.50 an hour, mistakes in using your newfound toy can get costly. Too bad there isn't a local, smaller version of these services that you can cut your teeth on.

Introducing – the local electronic bulletin board system (BBS). Found in most towns or cities with a computer population larger than a couple hundred, they are independently owned and operated by computerists just like you. Unlike the larger information services which can handle hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously, a local BBS is usually a one user at a time system. Since most BBS's have under a hundred users who sign on regularly, there isn't that much of a wait to get on.

Before getting on a board, you should know a few things about how they work. An electronic BBS is a program running on a home or personal computer with a modem. The program keeps track of who called, how long the caller stayed on the line, what he did while he was there, and what messages are entered, and in some cases decides whether the caller has the right to use the board.

Many BBS operators (called SYSOPS, or system operators) keep track of who they allow to use their computer. To do this, a SYSOP may require potential users to leave their name, address, and telephone number. SYSOPS frequently assign users a password so each is accurately identified. This prevents troublemakers from calling and using someone else's name while they cook up problems for the SYSOP.



Most BBS's are run by computerists who want to help others. Even those that charge a sign-on fee rarely make any money. Besides using electricity, 24-hour BBS's eat up disks at the rate of a dozen or so a month. A separate phone line is usually installed for the bulletin board and disk drives and modems are always breaking down. Some really nice boards have hard disks allowing them to hold more information. The sign-on fees never cover the cost of running the board. Frequently the \$5 or \$10 fee is used to screen out potential misusers.

Not all BBS's run 24 hours a day. Many are put on line only in the evening and early morning. Others are sharing a line with the regular phone and require users to call, let the phone ring once, then hang up and call back. The computer answers on the second call.

How do you find boards in your area? Try contacting local users groups. Anyone who has a modem can probably tell you at least one board you can get on. If all else fails, ask someone at the store where you buy the modem. The store may even be running a BBS.

While finding boards to explore, you'll need to find out a few other things to actually get connected. Computers aren't great conversationalists. When trying to get two of them talking, you must make sure they are talking the same language. The software that each computer runs (usually called a terminal package) has certain switches that must be set. You need to know how these parameters are set for the computer you are calling. (See *BBS Parameters*, this page.) Most BBS's can be contacted if you are set to 300 baud, full duplex, 7 bit, no parity, 1 stop bit, X-On/X-Off protocol.



What to do when you get there? Most boards have some kind of sign-on procedure. Besides helping the SYSOP keep track of who's been there, each message is stored with the author's name so others can reply.

Once you're on, look around for a section that lists other BBS's in the area. Almost all boards carry such a list and frequently include both local and national boards. Some computer magazines carry lists of the BBS's whose existence they can verify. These listings are usually in numerical order by area code, making it easy to isolate local ones. OGAL BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS By Chervl Peterson

Most BBS's also allow users to send private messages to each other. Without knowing the identity of users, this becomes next to impossible. These messages are generally referred to as mail, electronic mail, or EMAIL. It may seem easier just to give your friend a call by voice phone, but an electronic message will wait until someone retrieves it. If you've ever spent three days trying to get a message to someone and then waited another two days to get the reply, the advantages of EMAIL are apparent.

You drop a "letter" in a friend's electronic mailbox. The next time he signs on and reads his mail, he gets it and automatically posts a reply. You sign on later and pick it up.

The public message space is usually the most interesting place. You'll see new users seeking help with their computers, hackers discussing their latest software modifications, debates on every subject imaginable, other users trying to buy or sell used equipment, and/or comments about the latest software packages on the market. You may even run into a great recipe for Piña Coladas.

Another popular area is the download section. Here, public domain programs can be transmitted from the BBS to your computer. A list of programs and a short description of each lets you know what's available. Somewhere nearby, probably disguised as a HELP option, there may also be instructions on how to perform a download.

If there's a problem getting the program, the SYSOP may give you a hand directly. If the board has a chat function, he may type in some instructions for you. Unless he's standing by and notices you're in trouble, though, you'll have to initiate a chat to get his attention. Usually there's a command that will ring a bell to signal the SYSOP that he's needed. CHAT allows the SYSOP to communicate directly with users by typing on his computer's keyboard. (I'll bet you thought you were going to get to talk with him!)

There's a big difference between public domain software and the copyrighted programs that are sold by software manufacturers. Beware! There are fly-by-night BBS's that offer copyrighted programs in their download sections. Obtaining these "pirate" programs is illegal. If you see a program name you recognize from advertisements, it might be best to ignore it.

On the other hand, PD programs have been written by programmers who, for one reason or another, don't wish to sell them. Instead they give the programs away, to be copied freely by anyone who can use them.

You may also see "user-supported" programs, which are being distributed by authors who don't want to conscientiously market them. These programs contain a copyright notice and encourage users to send money to the author if the program proves useful. There is usually an address and telephone number where the author can be reached. Provided you have registered the program (usually by sending some money) the author will assist you with problems you encounter.

Some authors are choosing to sell their programs this way because it means they do not have to advertise, print up documentation or fancy packaging, copy diskettes or tapes, or hire support staff to help users get comfortable with the package. Since the programs and documentation are available on BBS's around the country, the authors get maximum exposure with minimum labor. And they ask for only a small amount of money in return. Instead of selling their programs for hundreds of dollars, they frequently ask for a "donation" of \$35 to \$100.

Many boards are identified as RCP/M's. These BBS's have mostly CP/M software and won't be of much use to Commodore users who don't have a CP/M module. Those who frequent RCP/M's usually own personal computers rather than home computers. These machines have so little in common with the 64 and VIC that useful advice will be slight.

There is much to be gained from joining a local bulletin board or two, from cozy companionships to enlivening debate, from hardware and software hints to working programs. Local BBS's have it all. And don't forget to drop the SYSOP a note of thanks once in a while.  $\Box$ 

#### BBS PARAMETERS

Here are some parameters you might see in a listing of bulletin board systems. If you look in your modem software documentation, you will probably find a menu where these parameters can be changed. These are some of the typical options available

Baud rate	300/1200
Duplex	Full/Half/Simplex/Echoplex
Vord Length	7 bit/8 bit
top Bits	1/2
Parity	No/Even/Odd/Mark
rotocol	Null
	X-on/X-off
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## Modems

## Making an Intelligent First Purchase

#### By David Barron

e're not out to insult anyone's intelligence. We know that many of you are wise in the ways of modems, and could write this introduction as well as we. But we're thinking of those readers who, regrettably, have not yet joined the telecommunications generation and, still more regrettably, must miss out on the special telecom features in this issue of *Ahoy!* (And we're thinking of you sophisticated telecommunicators, too—because you're liable to pick up a fact or two if you read on.)

Commodore computers use two basic types of modems. For a great many users, all that is needed to venture into telecommunications is the type of modem that plugs directly into the back of the computer. This type is generally not intelligent (see below) and operates at low speeds, but is significantly less expensive than the second type, which attaches to the computer by means of an RS232C interface. To use this second type of modem, you must first purchase the interface, which plugs into your computer just the way the other type of modem would. Your modem connects to the interface via a cable. Generally, these modems are intelligent, durable, and more expensive.

Following are some of the terms you may encounter while shopping for a modem:

Intelligence: modems may be further divided into those that are intelligent and those that are not. The intelligent type typically communicate through the RS232C port, and are controlled by the commands you send. They will usually dial and answer a phone automatically, as well as provide additional features to be discussed below.

Direct-connect/Acoustic: in today's marketplace you'll find mostly direct-connect modems. These, as their name implies, connect directly to the telephone line, via a modular plug. Acoustic modems have two cups on top of them designed to accommodate a telephone handset. Direct-connect modems offer the advantage of ease of use and better-quality connections. (Currently, the only practical use for acoustic modems would be with pay phones.)

Autodialing: most intelligent (and some non-intelligent) modems will dial the telephone for you. They do this through either pulse or tone dialing. These modems will dial a number and wait for a computer to answer the phone. When a computer answers it will send a carrier (a high-pitched tone); at this point your modem will respond with its own carrier, establishing a connection. Intelligent modems are told to dial by sending them a command line such as ATDT 1-212-555-1212. To a Hayes smartmodem (or compatible), this would mean "dial 1-212-555-1212 using touch tones." In order to take advantage of the autodial feature found on non-RS232C modems, you must use special terminal software designed for your particular modem.

Autoanswer: most modems that feature autodial will also provide an autoanswer function. This enables your computer to automatically pick up the phone when it rings and send a carrier. This could be useful if you plan to set up a bulletin board system. Additionally, some telecommunications services will call your computer at predetermined times and send reports. This service, along with an autoanswer modem, could enable you to read the latest UPI headlines with your morning coffee.

300/1200 Baud: most non-RS232C modems operate at 300 baud, or approximately 30 characters per second. This is the most commonly used speed for microcomputers, and is supported by virtually all modems. Some more expensive, intelligent modems also communicate at 1200 baud (or 120 characters per second). I would recommend a 1200 baud modem only to users who plan to do a great deal of file transfer; otherwise, it is simply a novelty.

Intelligent modems may have other features that I have not mentioned. These include clocks to time calls, buffers to store information, and status lights for diagnostic purposes. Some even store phone lists so that you can dial a system simply by keying in a name. Some autodial modems recognize a busy signal and will redial forever until they get through to the system.

I've mentioned most of the features you'll have to consider when shopping for a modem. Remember to think towards the future, and be sure of what you need (and don't) before making that final decision.  $\Box$ 

## FONTASIA

### A PRINTER FORMAT PROGRAM FOR THE VIC AND 64

#### BY JOHN C. LAWS

ave you ever tried to change the parameters of your dot matrix printer? After searching through the printer and interface manuals and with some experimentation, you probably achieved your goal; but how much time did it take? I wrote this program to do it for me quickly.

To talk about printers you must also talk about the interfaces that connect the computer to the printers. I will lightly cover the Epson RX-80 F/T and Star Micronics Gemini-10X printers, since they have about the same capabilities and are two of the most common home printers. I will also touch on the Card/? +G and Tymac Connection interfaces.

Either interface will make either printer emulate a Commodore printer. Each interface also has a transparent mode that allows you to tap the other special features of these printers. The program I wrote won't cover all the special features, but will allow you to access the most commonly used features. You will be able to change the printer to either Elite, Condensed, Italics, or Enlarged character sets, with or without emphasizing or double striking. Of course, on power up you get the Pica character set. You will be allowed to set different line spacing, left margin, skip over perforation, and form length, and ignore the paper end signal. The other features are best manipulated from within a program of a specific use (i.e. super/subscript, tabs, skip position, etc.).

Of the fourteen parameters that you can change, only three codes had to be changed to work with the two different printers and one of them was due to the interface. The Card/?+G interface worked best in the emulate mode. I had to change to the transparent mode once, because that was the only way I could send the proper code to change the left margin parameter. The Connection interface worked best in the transparent mode. In emulate mode you have to send two escape codes-CHR\$(27) twice-because the interface stops the first one.

The program listing is for the Epson printer hooked up with the Card/?+G interface. I will give you the Star/Connection line changes below with some possible fixes for the mixed combinations of the four. Lines 10- 120 are the screen menu with input. Line 130 opens the printer channel (emulation mode with line feed) and directs the program to the proper code that is sent to the printer.

Lines 140-180 gives you the option of combining two parameters, changing what you have just done, or ending the program. Turn the power off to the printer to reset it.

Line 200 initiates the Elite character set. This is one of the non-transferable codes to the Star printer. Line 250 initiates the Condensed character set. You send a CHR\$(20) code, but the interface changes it to a (15), which is the same for the Star. Line 300 initiates the Italics alternate character set. Line 350 puts the printer in Emphasized (near letter quality) mode. You can Emphasize the Pica, Elite, Italics, and Enlarged character sets.

Line 400 initiates the Enlarged character mode. You can

26 AHOY!

Enlarge the Pica, Elite, and Condensed character sets. Line 450 puts the printer in Double Strike mode. Lines 500-590 offer you the option of changing the vertical line spacing to one of three other standards or anything in between.

Lines 600-610 allow you to change the left margin. This is the other code we must change for the Star printer. Line 650 tells your printer to ignore the paper end signal. This will let you use single sheets much more easily and quietly. Lines 700-820 allow you to change the page length by either the number of lines per page or by inches. This is useful for custom forms and the like. Lines 850-870 let you skip over the perforation on your continuous pinfeed paper and leave as many blank lines at the bottom of the page as you wish.

The changes for the Star/Connection combination are as follows: in line 130 change the open statement to OPEN4,4,6. This puts the interface in its transparent mode. In line 200 change the code to CHR\$(27); CHR\$(66); CHR\$(2);. In line 250 change the CHR\$(20) to CHR\$(15). Delete line 605 and in line 610 change the CHR\$(108) code to CHR\$(77).

For the Star/Card/?+G combination try leaving the program in the emulate mode (OPEN4,4,0) and change the codes in lines 200 and 610. For the Epson/Connection combination change the open statement in line 130 to OPEN4,4,6 and in line 250 change the CHR\$(20) code to CHR\$(15).

If this fails, first change the emulate/transparent modes. In that fails to work, go through the manuals one last time, check your codes, and see if all the dip switches in the interface and printer are set correctly.

If you have another brand of printer or interface, just place the proper codes in the proper lines and you will be in business. If your printer does not have all these features, this program will not create them for you.

*Fontasia* will work on both the C-64 and VIC 20. However, the following changes must be made in the program to make the menu display correctly on the VIC 20 screen:

Line 10: change SPC(7) to SPC(4)

Lines 20-105: remove all SPC(9) and [DOWN] commands

Line 107: remove SPC(9)

Line 110: change SPC(10) to SPC(5)

Line 150: remove [RIGHT]

Lines 500-502: remove all SPC(9) commands

Line 510: remove [RIGHT][RIGHT]

Line 600: change SPC(15) to SPC(5)

Line 700: remove RIGHT

Lines 710-800: remove all SPC(9) commands

The VIC 20 Bug Repellent Line Codes printed after the program, on page 81, reflect the above changes. (The codes listed alongside their respective program lines on pages 79 and 81 are for the C-64 only.)  $\Box$ 

#### SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 79

The *Bug Repellent* Line Codes printed alongside the program on pages 79 and 81 are for the C-64. The VIC 20 codes follow the program listing, on page 81. (Or order *Ahoy*!'s program disk or cassette and forget about debugging—and typing! Details on page 80.)

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this does require you to open your computer, make two simple solder connections and drill a small hole in the case (to mount the switch). Obviously, this connection will void your warranty, so don't proceed until your computer is out of warranty. But the day that happens, install

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#### **Bothered?** Most of them are, you know. Com-

modore makes a great disk drive. Only trouble is, they suffer from read and write problems frequently. And almost always. it means a trip to the shop for a head If means a tip to the shop for a head alignment Maybe you can afford to have your drive out of commission for a while. And to pay to have your drive repaired. But we've been told that most of these problems occur because the drive has overheated, throwing the head out of alignment because of parts expansion

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# Moving up to Advanced

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### **BY DALE RUPERT**

here are two breeds of sprites. Last month we discussed the high-resolution sprites; this month we will study the multicolored sprites. We will also investigate some additional aspects of both types, including expandability and collisions. We will also have a look at binary arithmetic. The task of creating and using fantastic sprites will be left up to you. This article and the previous one provide the utilities to help simplify the task.

First, a quick overview. A sprite is a graphics object which is defined by the data in a specific block of RAM. Once the basic appearance of the sprite is defined, other characteristics such as its screen location, color, and magnification may be specified. Also, it is possible to determine if a sprite is currently colliding with (or overlapping) any other sprites or background objects.

The various parameters defining a sprite are written to the registers of the sophisticated VIC-II (Video Interface Chip). Thirty-four of the VIC-II's forty-seven registers are used for sprite information. The registers are numbered from 0 to 46. They are updated in BASIC by POKE statements to address 53248 plus the register number. For example, if V=53248, then POKE V,1 puts a 1 into register 0, and POKE V+46,255 puts a 255 into register 46. The data which defines the shape and color characteristics of a sprite may reside almost anywhere in RAM. The best places are in the cassette buffer, if three or fewer sprites are being used, or in memory above BASIC program storage for more than three sprites.

Each sprite definition requires a 64-byte block of RAM. The VIC-II chip communicates with only a 16K bank of RAM at a time. Consequently the VIC-II may access 256 possible 64-byte blocks within the current bank of RAM. There are four 16K banks within the Commodore 64's address space. Chapter 3 of the *Programmer's Reference Guide* shows how to change the memory bank being used. We will assume that bank 0 (the default) has been selected.

There may be as many as eight sprites, numbered 0 through 7, defined at a time. We must establish a block pointer to each sprite's RAM data location. The VIC-II chip reads address (2040 + N) to get the pointer to sprite N's memory location. The block pointer (call it BK) is a one-byte quantity between 0 and 255. The address it points to is given by (64\*BK). For example, if the VIC-II finds 100 stored in location 2040, it assumes the data for sprite number 0 begins at location 6400. A 20 in location 2047 indicates that the data for sprite number 7 begins at address 1280 (since 20\*64 = 1280).

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#### MAKING COLORS

The VIC-II may interpret the sprite data in the specified memory location in one of two ways. Both the high-resolution and the multicolor sprites consist of a rectangular image on the screen that is normally twenty-four pixels wide and twenty-one pixels high. Three 8-bit bytes define each horizontal line of both types of sprites. A high-resolution sprite is composed of two colors, the sprite color and the background color. Each pixel within the 24 by 21 array may be individually specified.

The multicolor sprite may contain four colors at the expense of lower resolution. Each horizontal pair of pixels may be defined as being one of four colors. Two of the colors, sprite color and background color, are the same as for the high-resolution sprites. The other two possible colors are referred to as multicolor #1 (MC#1) and multicolor #2 (MC#2).

The two colors chosen for MC#1 and MC#2 are shared by all multicolor sprites. The sprite color may be picked for each sprite individually. The background color is not really a color. It is more accurately a state of transparency. Any parts of the sprite having the background color will actually show whatever is on the screen behind them. It is, however, convenient to refer to it as the background color.

With high-resolution sprites, each bit which is a "one" corresponds to a pixel with the sprite color, and each bit set to a zero corresponds to a pixel with the back-ground color. With multicolor sprites, each pair of bits forms a code according to this table:

- 00 background color
- 01 multicolor #1
- 10 sprite color
- 11 multicolor #2

For example, assume the first three bytes in the memory block assigned to sprite 0 are 27, 165, and 198. We can determine the colors along the top row of that sprite by interpreting the binary (base 2) representation of those numbers, just as the VIC-II chip does. Let's go through the process.

#### **ONES AND ZEROES**

Each 8-bit byte in memory corresponds to a value from 0 to 255. Zero is stored as 0000 0000, and 255 is stored as 1111 1111. (The space between the two groups of digits is for readability.) The leftmost bit represents 2 to the 7th power (128) and the rightmost bit represents 2 to the 0th power (1). If we number the bits from left to right as 7 through 0, the bit number tells the corresponding power of 2 which that bit represents. The decimal value of the binary number 1010 0110 may be calculated as follows. Starting at the left of the number, we simply add up the value of each bit which is set to 1. Our result looks like this:

 $2^7 + 2^5 + 2^2 + 2^1 = 128 + 32 + 4 + 2$ = 166

We are using the notation that 2 <sup>A</sup> n means "2 raised Continued on page 58

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## CIREATING YOUR OWN GAMES ON THE VICANID 6-1

# HOW DO GAMES PLAY?

hen one of the best computer game designers in the business writes a book about computer game design, you expect it to be wonderful. And so when I bought Chris Crawford's *The Art of Computer Game Design* (Osborne/McGraw-Hill), I expected deep, perceptive insight, a clear understanding of how computer games work, of why playing them is fun. And when the book turned out to be merely fascinating but often shallow and sometimes just plain wrong-headed, I was disappointed. • That isn't fair. After all, just because you know how to create an excellent game doesn't mean you understand, consciously, why that game is ex-

cellent. It certainly doesn't mean you can explain it to other people.

• Those are different arts. Creation and criticism come from different places in your head, and require different ways of looking at things. So why would I be disappointed that Chris Crawford's book isn't the

final word on game design? It's a first word, and that's better than nothing. In fact, it's pretty good.

#### LET'S NOT LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE

Before I launch into a full review of the book-and my arguments with Crawford-let's get some old business out of the way. Those of you who have been following this series of articles might remember two recent installments on adventure gaming. The first part was a simple program that set up room direction tables to allow a player to "move" through the Castle of Darkness. The second part introduced many other commands and became a complete-though admittedly small and simple-minded-adventure game.

Two readers have responded to *Castle of Darkness*, the first part. Thomas Dildine of Waterloo, NY, adapted the program to run on the VIC by changing the keypress code table at line 1060:

1060 DATA 28,41,14,9,51,18,12,52,35, 50,21,13,19,48,43,30

Note that you must have an expanded VIC to run the program, and the screen display will need some doctoring to keep it from being a complete mess. As a general rule, I only include sample VIC programs when they can run on the unexpanded VIC – but any time a reader wants to go through the process of adapting long programs from the 64 to the VIC, I'm glad to hear it. • Mike Kallhoff of Guthrie Center, IA, likes elbow room. "I'm stuck!" he writes. "You said [Castle of Darkness] would hold up to 49

rooms. By changing line #310 a little, I can get up to 89 rooms. I want to be able

ARE TWO TYPES OF COMPUTER GAMES IN THE WORLD THE ONES I LIKE, AND THE DUMB send for life. resist. In exercise

to change it to read 160 rooms, BUT I CAN'T! Please, *HELP ME*!!!" Ordinarily we would cast such a supplicant to the wolves – what care we about his obvious desperation? But then he promised that if we send an answer, he'll be a reader

for life. The temptation is too great to resist. In exchange for a few simple bits of information, *Ahoy!* can own Mike Kallhoff's soul. No matter what else happens, we can

tell advertisers, "Hey, circulation may have its ups and downs, but we have Mike Kallhoff as a reader *for life*."

So here it is, Mike. With these few program alterations, you can adapt *Castle of Darkness* to allow not a mere 160 rooms, but a walloping 244 rooms. We are nothing if not generous. And even though we own it, we promise not to sublet your soul.

Line 10 should be changed to:

10 DIM RD(244,8),CW\$(16),RN\$(255),RC(245),KS(64)

Then, in line 310, change IF PR>49 to IF PR>244. In line 985, change the number 55 to 250. In the Room Direction Table in lines 1100 to 1175, add 195 to any number (except line numbers, of course) over 49, so that *Continued on page 92*  Light fires! Full steam ahead!... with Ahoy!'s Machine Language Entry Program



### By Gordon F. Wheat

o longer will you miss out on great machine language programs because you don't have a machine language monitor or assembler, or because you don't understand machine language. No longer will your programs crash because of mistakes in a mountain of DATA statements. Now there is *Flankspeed* for the C-64.

#### WHAT DOES IT DO?

Flankspeed will allow you to enter machine language programs without an ML monitor or assembler and without any mistakes! The machine language is entered via *Flankspeed* using hexadecimal notation (numbers 0 through 9 and letters A through F) to save you many keystrokes. Don't worry, you don't have to know anything about hexadecimal or machine language to use *Flankspeed*. Type it into your 64 and SAVE it to tape or disk. It will be used in future issues of *Ahoy!* to insure mistakeproof ML program entry. Type the program in carefully; there is no way it can check itself.

#### HOW TO USE FLANKSPEED

When Flankspeed is RUN it asks for a starting and ending address. These values will always be given at the beginning of the Flankspeed listing. After entering the starting and ending addresses from the listing, the program will display the starting address as a prompt. It now expects you to type in the characters, following the address, from the Flankspeed listing. There is no need to type in the spaces between the characters or to hit the carriage return at the end of the line; Flankspeed will automatically do these things for you. If you complete a line that contains a mistake, a bell will sound and the program will prompt you to reenter that line. Use the delete key to back up and correct mistakes within a line, before it is finished. Flankspeed will know when you have completed the ML program and offer to SAVE it for you. The completed ML program, once SAVEd, can be LOADed from BASIC using the command LOAD "program name", 1, 1 for tape or LOAD "program name",8,1 for disk. You will then SYStem to the decimal address given at the beginning of the Flankspeed listing or RUN the program, whichever happens to be indicated.

If you have an ML monitor and prefer to use it, the *Flankspeed* listing is still for you, since it is actually a hexadecimal memory dump of the ML program. Just omit the last byte, which is the checksum used by the *Flankspeed* program. Then, follow the directions for your particular ML monitor to SAVE the program.

#### FUNCTION KEYS

F1-SAVE

- F3-LOAD
- F5-CONTINUE FROM ADDRESS

F7-SCAN

They may only be used after the starting and ending address prompts have been answered.

**F1** SAVEs the machine language you have entered to tape or disk. This is useful when you don't feel like entering the entire ML program in one sitting. Press F1 on a new line prompt and you will be asked for the filename. You are then asked if the SAVE will be to tape or disk. *Flankspeed* will then SAVE your ML program so that you can continue it at your leisure. Remember the line number where you stopped so that you can continue from that point later.

**F3** LOADs the ML program that you previously SAVEd. It will then offer the starting address as a prompt. Now use F5 or F7 to proceed.

F5 is used to continue from a new address. Use this function, after LOADing a SAVEd program, to continue from the line you previously stopped on. Always use an address from the *Flankspeed* listing, otherwise the program will not accept the lines you enter. Be careful! *Flankspeed* will not check any lines which you skip over using this function, so make sure you resume at the same line you stopped on.

F7 is used to scan through the program. This is useful when you just can't remember the line you were on when you SAVEd the incomplete ML program. Enter the address you want the scan to begin at and press RETURN. The program will produce a listing exactly like the *Flankspeed* listing except that the last character pair in each line will be missing. Press F7 again to stop the scan. Compare the *Flankspeed* listing to the listing produced by the scan to find out where you stopped. Now use F5 to continue from the proper address.

They may sound complicated, but don't let the function keys bother you. They are really quite simple to use. In fact, they are only used when the ML program is entered in more than one sitting.

#### **OVERLAY**

As an added aid, a second program is included (see page 62) which will print an overlay to place over the function keys. The overlay identifies what each function key does and is great for quick reference. The overlay will fit into a cassette box with the program tape or slip into a disk sleeve for easy storage.  $\Box$ 

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 61



Cardco + G	Site		CBM 64 SX-64 1541 Disk Drive 1526 Printer 1530 Datasette	Call Call Call Call Call 279 66	Bring the trivia craze home with P.Q. The Party Quiz Game for the CBM 64-D. Call
Epson Cali Silver Reed Cali Prowriter 8510 Cali Legend 239 Riteman 289 Toshiba 1351 Cali Toshiba 1350 Cali Axiom -CM 550 279	THE POWER BEHIND Gemini 10X . 249 Gemini 15X . 389 Delta 10X 369 Powerty	THE PRINTED WORD. Delta 15X 499 Radix 10X 549 Radix 15X 629 pe 329	1702 Monitor 1650 AD/AA Mode RS 232 Interface . Call for S 64 Sy	Call 89 Call Decial Package stem Price	MODEMS Hayes Smart Modem 300Call Mark VII/Auto Ans/ Auto DialCall Mark XII/200 Baud. Call PrometheusCall Westridge AA/ADCall
COM	MOD	ORE	64 S	OFTW	ARE
Neutral Zone-D/T  23.95    Spritemaster-D/T  23.95    Beachnead-D/T  23.95    Beachnead-D/T  23.95    Braid Over Moscow-D/T  27.95    Scrolls Of Abadon-D/T  23.95    AcCESSORIES  Amater Composer-D.    WICO Joystick  Call    Flip 'n' File-O  29.95    Joysensor  24.95    ViCO Trakball  37.95    KRAFT Joystick  15.95    ElS Compuserve Kil. 64.95  910TEX    VIDTEX  29.95    Big Foot 32K Buffer  Call    Big Foot 32K Buffer  Call    Demin 10X & Ugrade  Call    Monitors  Call    Compuserve Starter  27.95    Elephant SS / DD  20.00    Ultra Magnetics SS / DD  20.00    Call bor Ite	Cardoprint/8  47,95    Cardop 46  64,95    Cardopard/5  59,95    Cassette Recorder  39,95    Spell Now-0  27,95    L0 - 1 Printer  Call    L0 - 2 Printer  Call    L0 - 2 Printer  Call    L0 - 3 Printer  Call    Call for Items and Prices  COMMODRE    Assembler-0  39.95    Easy Kall-D  19.95    Easy Scipt-0  44.95    Codo-D  57.95    Suspect-0  29.95    Magic Voice  54.95    Suspect-1  24.95 <td>Oil Barons - D  37.95    Pitstop II-Carl  27.95    Puzziemania  Cail    Robots Of Dawn - D  27.95    Summer Games  27.95    Breakdance - D  27.95    Barbie - D  27.95    Barbie - D  27.95    Barbie - D  27.95    Barbie - D  27.95    Borbie - D  27.95    World's Grest Bseball/D 23.95  World's Grest Bseball/D 23.95    PirRST STAR  Astrochase - 0/T  20.95    Spy Vs. 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Sat
# REVIEWS

**O** Disk interface board (redesigned version of 1541's) includes an onboard processor and uses a serial communication system to pass data between the disk drive, the main processor, and the memory board.

**Q** Switched mode power supply unit drives system's internals. Rear panel acts as a heat sink.

O Loudspeaker provides user with output from SID chip.

• Single 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" drive retains the headalignment problems of the 1541.

• Five-inch tube is shielded against stray magnetic fields.

O Main processor and memory board are based on C-64, but all I/O functions have been separated to their own daughter boards.

 I/O board provides all peripheral interface functions. Two 6522 PIO chips serve user port, serial interface, joystick ports; cartridge port is connected to address and data busses.
 Cartridge port socket.

**9** Volume, color, and contrast controls, plus reset button.

Weyboard casing forms lid of unit.

#### SX-64 PORTABLE COMPUTER Commodore Business Machines \$995.00 (see below)

What weighs about 26 pounds, is slightly larger than a briefcase, and has a disk drive, color monitor, and 64K all in one package? If you answered the Commodore SX-64 Executive Portable Computer, you're right. When it comes to computing, you *can* take it with you!

Essentially, the SX-64 is the same as the stay-at-home C-64, with a few noticeable differences. The first, obviously, is Commodore's integrating the single disk drive and color monitor into the same cabinet, rather than cable-connecting these peripherals. The second is the total absence of the cassette port—if you intend to use a non-Commodore printer whose interface relies on this port for its operating voltage, you'll have to use an alternate hookup (see sideWen not dissembled, to 2 pieces: computer; disk drive/monitor and keyboard. Notable exchusions: datasette port, modem, external battery jack. EADER SERVICE NO. 130

bar, next page). The third difference is the detachable keyboard which features a red LED on the shift-lock key to remind you when you're in the SHIFTed mode. Also, unlike the standard C-64's dark blue and light blue screen, the SX-64 uses dark blue letters on a white background with a cyan screen border. This change was made to increase legibility on the built-in 5" monitor, and to very good effect. The final major difference is the provision of a "check mark" symbol at the shifted "@" position, instead of the graphic character found on the standard C-64.



Regarding physical configuration, placement of the controls and various ports was well thought out. The dual joystick ports, serial port, audio/ video port, on/off switch, and user port are all on the back of the unit (the bottom when in transit). The cartridge port is on the top (the side in transit), and protected by two spring-loaded doors that keep foreign objects out. Unfortunately, there is no provision for protecting the ports located on the back of the unit, which become quite vulnerable during transport. Perhaps some third-party manufacturer will market a snap-on cover for the SX.

The keyboard connects to the computer itself via a cable with D-25 connectors on both ends. When not in use, the keyboard snaps on to the front (top) of the SX, thereby protecting the monitor and disk drive as well as providing a lid for the unit. The "touch" of the keyboard is very

Ian McKin

light, and after a short period of getting used to it, I found it considerably faster to type on than the C-64's.

The built-in video monitor is a 5" color unit with excellent resolution and color convergence. Its display isn't hard to read at all. Controls for the tint, color, brightness, contrast, and volume are all conveniently located behind a hinged door to the right of the disk drive. Also located on this concealed panel is the reset button for "warm boots."

The built-in disk drive is functionally identical to the 1541, but it appears to be a half-height unit. Disk drives are sensitive devices by nature, and don't usually perform well when jostled and bumped, as when in transit. The disk drive on the SX-64, however, is apparently very well constructed, since I've traveled extensively with mine and experienced no problems. There is a space above the disk drive that proves handy for disk, cartridge, or cable storage. (Commodore doesn't recommend this space for disk storage when the SX is in use, but I've used it constantly and haven't had any problems with data loss to disks. What can I say -I live dangerously.) Commodore originally had plans to offer another version of this computer, the DX-64, with a second disk drive occupying this space, but this version is on indefinite hold. I've also heard rumors about Commodore marketing an optional slide-in TV tuner for this space.

The carrying handle is a rather ingenious device that doubles as a support for the computer when in use. The handle can be locked in any of several positions to afford the best viewing angle. A zippered pouch that attaches and detaches to the carrying handle quickly and easily via velcro fasteners is large enough to accommodate plenty of accessories.

There is *no* provision for an external battery, e.g., your car's or boat's. Why this provision wasn't in-

cluded remains a mystery to me, since it would greatly increase the usefulness of the computer. The SX-64 is portable in that it can be easily transported, but you still need a wall outlet to supply the power for the computer. When asked why Commodore didn't include a rechargeable battery with the SX, a company spokesperson replied that it would have added significantly to the weight, and at approximately 26 lbs., the SX-64 is fairly hefty to begin with. Agreed-but why didn't they at least include a jack for external battery power?

There is no built-in modem, which would also have increased the versatility of the SX greatly. It does, however, accept all of the peripherals, including modems, that the standard C-64 uses, with the above-noted exception of the datasette.

If an RF modulator (not included) is used on the audio/video port, the video and audio output of the SX-64

can be enjoyed on a regular TV set. Separate audio and video signals are also available at this port to feed a monitor, such as the 1702. This is an extremely useful provision when using the SX at home, since, as nice as the built-in monitor is, there's nothing like viewing on a big screen.

Aside from the few shortcomings I've mentioned, the SX-64 is an ideal solution for those who need or want to take their 64 with them when they travel. It's easy to look at also, making a neat, businesslike appearance in dark charcoal grey and blackguess that's why I call it the Sexy 64.

The SX-64 has a suggested retail price of \$995, but it's being discounted at most retailers. The average price I've seen it for is \$750-\$800, and it's worth every penny!

Commodore Business Machines, Inc., 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380 (phone: 215-431-9140).

-Tom Benford

#### CONNECTING THE SX-64 TO A NON-COMMODORE PRINTER

If you're using a Commodore printer or the Cardco LQ-1, LQ-2, or LQ-3 printers, you'll have no problem getting it to work with the SX-64-just plug it into the serial port and away you go. If, however, you're not using any of the above-mentioned printers, you may run into a problem supplying power to your printer interface. The problem is that the Cardco interface uses a "pigtail" connector that attaches to the cassette port to derive its +5-volts operating voltage, and there's no cassette port on the SX-64!

The +5 volts *are* available, however, at either of the joystick ports on pin #7. The solution, therefore, is to get this voltage from the joystick port to the interface, and here's how:

Radio Shack and other electronic stores sell D-9 connectors, the same kind on the ends of joystick cables. Get yourself one of these and locate pin #7 (refer to your *Programmer's Reference Guide*, page 395). Either solder a length of insulated wire onto this pin, or isolate the wire coming from this pin if the connector you bought is already wired. Attach an alligator clip to the other end of the pin #7 wire and clip it onto the "pigtail" connector of the interface, right where *its* wire is soldered on. Of course, you may also cut off the connector on the pigtail and solder the wire directly onto the D-9 connector if you wish, but using the alligator clip allows you to use the interface with both the SX-64 and a standard C-64.



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#### VORTEX

#### Event Horizon Software Commodore 64 Disk; \$74.95

If you plan to start a Bulletin Board System on your Commodore 64, I recommend a serious look at *Vortex* by *Ahoy*?'s own Michael Kleinert. It makes this complex application almost as simple as a game of *Pac-Man*.

The minimum configuration to run a *Vortex* system is a C-64, one 1541 drive, and either a Commodore Automodem or a Hayes Smartmodem (or Smartmodem compatible). The system also supports the use of a hard drive, MSD dual drive, and IEEE interface.

The board can handle a message base of 135 on a 1541. With other drives this number may vary slightly. The number of messages also depends on the number of download files you have: the more files, the fewer messages and vice versa. Not true with a two-drive system, for the messages go on one disk and the download files on the other.

Special features of *Vortex* include up to nine sub-boards, a voting question, and a chat feature that may be selected from the main menu. This generates a howling siren from your monitor's or TV's speaker that is sure to get your attention. Of course, if you don't wish to be disturbed, you can turn down the volume. Additionally, if you want to chat with a user, you have simply to hit a function key to put yourself in chat mode.

The SYSOP of a *Vortex* system is all-powerful. He can grant or take away anyone's access to almost any part of the board (even with a user online—wow!). He may also kill any message and read private messages on the system, public or private. Could Orwell have something to do with this?

A SYSOP need not be able to use the board regularly to keep the system running. The only maintenance necessary is the validation of the message disk every two weeks or so in order to free up any blocks that were "lost" by the 1541.

Logging onto *Vortex* for the first time is a simple matter. You must enter your name and a password. At future log-ins the password you created is used by the system to recognize your existence.

After the system recognizes you (at subsequent log-ins) your mailbox is scanned, and if you have any mail waiting it's read to you and you're asked if you wish to reply. You may then read all messages since your last log-in or you may exit to the main menu. During the reading of the messages, after each message is read to you you are given the option to reply. If you choose to, the reply is automatically addressed for you, and you simply enter the text.

From the main menu you may access any of the features already discussed plus a few more. These include access to the message base, electronic mail, user log/ user interests, time check, log-off, kill messages, alter messages, and downloading. Selecting any option from the main menu usually gives you a sub menu for that option.

When a user is ready to log off,he selects "G" (goodbye) from any menu in the system. He is told how long he has been on the system and then is disconnected.

The Vortex manual boasts a setup time of twenty minutes. I found this a bit hard to believe at first, but it's true. The SYSOP must answer a number of questions concerning the message base, download section, user privileges, and various messages (log-in, hours, goodbye). After this is done the system is ready to go.

If you'd like to "test drive" *Vortex* prior to purchase, you can call Event Horizon's data line (212-988-4539) and put the system through its paces.

Event Horizon Corporation, Box 1327, New York, NY 10028 (phone: 212-535-0697; Compuserve number 72436,1456). -Shane Duffy

#### C-64 COMAL (Version 0.14) COMAL Users Group, USA, Ltd. Disk; \$19.95 (see below)

COMAL is a programming language that's new for the C-64. Although the commands look a lot like BASIC, COMAL also contains turtle graphics much like LOGO's, sprite commands, and structured programming similar to Pascal.

Over 10 years ago, Borge Christensen designed COMAL as a replacement for BASIC. Well, BASIC is still here, but COMAL has made some headway, especially in Europe where it is quite popular. Unlike BASIC, COMAL is standardized; two international committees supervise its development. The standard definition is called the COMAL KERNEL and is followed by C-64 COMAL.

#### COMAL AND BASIC

If you are already familiar with BASIC, you will be able, within a few minutes, to do simple programming in COMAL. Most BASIC commands are right there, waiting for you, with standard syntax. But, they are supported by a host of additional commands that can make your programming life so much easier. In all, COMAL has over 140 commands, twice the number in C-64 BASIC.

When COMAL commands vary from BASIC, they are usually easier to work with. My two favorites are CAT and CHAIN. Type CAT and the directory (or catalog) of your disk will be displayed on the screen. CHAIN is a combination of the LOAD and RUN commands. CHAIN "Program" will load and run the program in one easy step. Notice there is no comma 8 included; COMAL assumes a disk drive is the default storage device.

COMAL does not require num-





bered lines; however, if you think line numbers make your programs easier to read, the AUTO command will insert line numbers as you program. Later, RENUM will change those line numbers so you can set the first line number and the succeeding increments. TRUE and FALSE commands are included to test conditions. The IN command will help you to locate the position of one string within another. And SIZE will tell you the amount of RAM left for your program.

#### COMAL AND PASCAL

COMAL supports, but does not require, structured programming. Like Pascal, COMAL allows you to write procedures, something like subroutines. A multiline procedure will begin with PROC procname followed by a list of parameters. Next comes the body of the procedure, and finally ENDPROC to return to the main program. In Pascal, you would write the same subroutine using the procedure and end statements. Parameters can be passed between the main program and a procedure either by reference or by value. In order to invoke the procedure, you simply give its name followed by a list of arguments.

All this sounds a lot like using GOSUB in BASIC programming, but it's really much more. You give a procedure certain inputs and it produces certain outputs. Within the procedure, however, local declarations can be used to describe data used only internally to the procedure. Procedures usually perform assignments to variables. Another COMAL (and Pascal) structure—the function—is used to return values directly.

So is COMAL really Pascal? Definitely not. While Pascal forces you into structured programming and BASIC promotes unstructured programming, COMAL gives you both. Using commands like PROC, FUNC, CASE, and WHILE, you can write very structured programs in COMAL. But you can always jump back to old BASIC favorites like GOTO if you prefer to program on the fly.

#### COMAL AND LOGO

With 15 turtle commands, COMAL may actually outdo some versions of the LOGO language, which has popularized turtle graphics over the last several years. In addition to the standard turtle commands to position and move the turtle and to draw in various colors, COMAL includes a few advanced commands.

TURTLESIZE will, as the name implies, allow you to make the turtle larger or smaller. PLOT will mark a point on the screen in the color currently selected for the turtle. And PLOTTEXT will print text on a graphics screen at any coordinates you specify.

#### COMAL AND SPRITES

Sprites are one of the most powerful graphic features of the C-64. But they are a pain to design and manipulate in BASIC. Like many of the third-party BASIC's for the C-64 that have addressed this problem, COMAL includes very powerful sprite commands. Using these 10 commands, you can define a sprite image for later use, assign an image to a particular sprite, set the sprite's color, and position it on the screen.

Single commands allow you to establish whether the sprite will move in front of or behind graphics images, to hide or turn off a sprite, and to scale the sprite's size up or down. Even testing for a collision between two sprites or between a sprite and a graphics image requires only one command line.

#### LEARNING COMAL

gramming, COMAL gives you both. The COMAL Starter Kit includes Using commands like PROC, FUNC, the system disk with COMAL and ſ

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sample programs, a 64-page book-

idea and does, in fact, take you through the basics of programming. The lessons, however, are too simple to get you very far. This tutorial would be better if it assumed some familiarity with BASIC and showed you the differences – the strengths – of COMAL. Particularly the last two lessons on graphics and on turtle graphics would benefit from some printed instructions. A lesson on sprites would also be welcome.

#### IS COMAL FOR YOU?

COMAL is a fascinating language. I'd use it before I'd touch BASIC for personal programming tasks. I like its support of structured programming, especially since the two local universities both think Pascal is the only language. In the test programs I wrote, COMAL generally ran faster than BASIC. That was particularly true for sorts. And remarks don't slow COMAL down. The price is right too. COMAL can be copied freely by members of users groups, computer clubs, or school classes.

If you write long programs, or even medium sized ones, you'll be disappointed with this version of COMAL; it leaves you under 10K of available memory. A new cartridge version should be out by the time you read this. Version 2.0 is promised to leave 30K of memory available for our programs, but at a hefty price increase to \$99.95.

Since it will not run regular BASIC programs and since it has not gained tremendous popularity in this country, you may be hard pressed to find friends who program in COMAL. Nonetheless, COMAL is a fun language to play with and a great language to learn with.

Price of COMAL Version 0.14 is \$19.95; tutorial disk \$19.95; command booklet \$6.95; starter kit containing all three \$29.95. Add \$2.00 handling.

COMAL Users Group, U.S.A., Ltd., 5501 Groveland Terrace, Madison, WI 53716 (phone: 608-222-4432). – *Richard Herring* 

#### SKIWRITER II Prentice-Hall Commodore 64 Cartridge; \$69.95

SkiWriter II has more than its unusual name (the signature of designer Ken Skier) to distinguish it from most of the other Commodore 64 word processors in the field-a field more crowded than Vail at Christmas week. For one thing, SkiWriter is on cartridge, meaning no wait for the program to boot. For another, it features built-in telecommunications capabilities that allow the user to sign on to a BBS or online database in mid-document, download information, and return to the edit function. It's also possible to upload files or chat with another system.

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Skiwriter is completely menu driven and makes full use of the function keys. Each menu and submenu appear as a descending list, with an arrow that points to your choice. An accompanying overlay defines the various special functions available, including the usual word processing aids (find/replace, start/end block, delete/copy block, and insert). Other functions allow for full cursor movement and inserting during edit mode. Both right and left delete are available, as are underlining and manual paging.

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Other advanced capabilities available are hanging indents and embedding control sequences into your document. RETURN will set the left margin back to its default value after a hanging indent. Control sequences access any special abilities your printer might have, like backspacing, underlining, or boldface.

Files can be previewed in 80 columns, but you must return to edit to make corrections. *SkiWriter* will save documents to either disk or tape, and is adjustable for either a Commodore or non-Commodore printer.

A modem is necessary to utilize the telecommunications abilities of *SkiWriter*. VICmodem, AUTOmodem, or comparable models are acceptable for use with the baud rate adjustable from 50 to 2400. Using *SkiWriter*, the user can operate in host, terminal, or converse modes. Downloaded information can be captured and kept in memory, or dumped to any peripheral for later use.

The easy-to-read manual introduces and explains each function in an orderly manner. Once the user is familiar with the special keys, he will probably wish to discard the template. After about an hour I easily remembered where most of these special keys were. (Interestingly enough, Ken Skier still can't remember which keys do what.)

SkiWriter enables you to momen-

tarily leave an open file in memory and access other functions, such as checking the directory, using the modem, or formatting a disk. (The last will prove a lifesaver to those of us who forget to keep extra formatted disks around.)

Sometimes, for various reasons, a SAVEd file may become inaccessible, or simply not appear on the *SkiWriter* menu. This happened to me at least twice in the course of testing (the fault of my drive, not the program). A call to Mr. Skier finally helped me retrieve my lost files. When formatting file disks the WP writes a short (five block) program. This program contains the menu for the *SkiWriter* files.

To retrieve an inaccessible document, format a blank disk with *SkiWriter*, write a short two or three line document, and save it to the newly formatted disk with the name of the bad file. Then swap disks and reload the file back into the computer. This done, save the file to the new disk. In this fashion you should be able to retain any bad file. (However, this information is not found in the *SkiWriter* manual because it may not always work.)

SkiWriter II is not without its drawbacks. Screen and character color can be changed by use of the function keys, but because the program is on cartridge, there is no way to save your preferred color combination. This requires several keystrokes every time you go to write. No provision is made for an audible click of keys, invaluable for those of us who accidentally rest fingers on a key too long, and don't catch the seven "I's" in "still".

There is unnecessary duplications of several functions which could have been replaced with other built-in abilities. For instance, in any of the menu or sub-menu boards both f5 and CRSR up move the choice arrow to the top of the selections, while f7 and CRSR down move it to the bottom. (The space bar will also move the arrow through the menu options.)

Last, and most annoying, there is no way to link files. Each file has room for 28,000 characters (somewhere between 10 to 14 doublespaced pages). So if your file is longer, you will have to make sure it breaks at the end of a page to avoid blank spaces in your document.

The positive points to this WP far outshine any of its drawbacks, making it a very functional package for most users. Also, in this day of increasing telecommunication, those built-in capabilities of *SkiWriter* make it an excellent choice for users who will be spending time on-line.

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ome programs are useful because they perform astonishing cybernetic feats. And some are useful because they speed up/simplify some of the mundane tasks associated with computing, *VIC Eraser* is a program of the latter type. Like Bob Lloret's *DOS* program (September *Ahoy!*), it will reduce many common disk commands to a single keystroke.

I wrote Eraser one lazy summer afternoon. You know, one of those days when you could scream because there is nothing to do. In a stab at ambition. I decided to organize my disks. It didn't take long before I got tired of loading the directory, opening, print#, closing, loading the directory, AIIEEE! If you own a Commodore disk drive and have ever done mass scratching, you can understand my reaction. It's not very hard to scratch files but it sure can be tedious. You may shout, why don't you use a wedge? My answer is, I never got into the habit of using one. I own the Programmer's Aid cartridge and it can't be used with the wedge. Besides, as you'll find, Eraser is a lot friendlier.

Load the program and run it. You will be given the list of commands. Place the disk that you want to edit into the drive (device #8) and push 'L'. The disk's directory will be loaded and placed into the rolodex. The first twelve names in the dex will be displayed on the screen next to the number of blocks they occupy. There will be a ' ^ ' next to the top name. This pointer indicates the file/program that you can edit. Push 'fl' to roll the list up and 'f7' to roll it down.

When the pointer is next to the file that you want scratched, push 'S'. You will be asked to confirm your intention. Push 'Y' and *zap*! it's gone. Originally, this was all *Eraser* could do. Then I added 'rename'. Let's say you have a file called 'Bug Hunt' and you decide that 'Bee Hunt' is more fitting. All you have to do is roll the A Disk Operating System for the VIC 20

name so that the pointer is next to it and push 'R'. You will be asked for the new name. Type in 'Bee Hunt' and push RETURN.

To verify a disk push 'V'. When you are done with a disk, you really should verify it. On the chance that a file wasn't closed properly, verifying the disk should fix it.

To format a new disk, push "F". The screen border will flash for about ten seconds and you'll be reminded that everything on the disk will be erased. At this point you are asked to confirm your intention. If you confirm by pushing 'Y', the computer will ask for a name to call the disk.

*Eraser* can also print directory listings. To get a printout, push 'P'. You will be asked to confirm. Any other key will send you back to rolodex. By pushing any key during a printout, you have the option of pausing or going back to the dex.

The autorun feature loads then runs the program that is next to the pointer. If you try to run a data file, you will drop out of the program. To restart *Eraser*, merely type RUN and push RETURN.

Last, if you have a disk error, push 'W' for Why. You'll be given a two or three word description of the problem. For a more detailed explanation of the problem, see *Description* of DOS Error Messages in the back of the 1541 manual.

*Eraser* is useful because you always have an updated list of the programs on the disk in front of you. Scratching is extra easy because you never have to type in a filename or play with the potentially dangerous wild cards.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 76

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# **BOCK REVIEW**

#### HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF COMPUSERVE by Charles Bowen and David Peyton (Bantam Computer Books, 1984; \$12.95). 278 pages, softbound.

One of the first things people discover about online databases is their expense. Although these services offer a tremendous amount of information, finding what you need quickly and efficiently is like trying to locate an obscure book in the Library of Congress. Without someone's help, it could take days.

Here's the help users need to find their way around CompuServe. *How* to Get the Most Out of CompuServe is not a dictionary of services available, but a road map designed to lead you to interesting and entertaining features that make \$6 an hour seem like a reasonable fee.

The book doesn't teach how to interface a computer to CompuServe. There are no references to what pro-



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gram to use with what computer or modem. The Online Survival Kit at the end does explain how to sign on, but doesn't go into what kind of equipment to use. This appendix is probably *the* best reference to have sitting next to your computer while exploring CompuServe.

Bowen and Peyton present online tours that subscribers can follow to learn where the more interesting places are. These include the CB Simulator, the games section (play adventure games, chart your biorhythms, try your hand at backgammon or blackjack), the electronic shopping mall (buy just about anything from records to luggage at Comp-u-Store), home banking, and the Special Interest Groups (SIGs).

CompuServe is not just an information service. It is also a communications medium. The SIGs allow users with similar hobbies or interests to find each other and exchange information. But learning how to use all the facilities available is time consuming (i.e., expensive). By taking the SIG tour, readers learn most of the commands they need to communicate effectively.

More immediate conversations are possible through the CB Simulator. Just like on Citizen's Band radio, there is a system of etiquette that is followed online. The CB Tour could prevent a novice from doing something embarrassing.

CompuServe is a wonderful information service, but even with online help, novice users can find themselves awash in a sea of potentially useful but effectively useless data. How to Get the Most Out of CompuServe will save time, money, and frustration for those who buy and use it. Even a comparative (one year) veteran like myself found useful hints in this book. The \$12.95 cover price will easily repay itself by saving users time and money trying to find their way to the information they want. -Cheryl Peterson

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Sophisticated SPRITES

Continued from page 30

to the nth power." On your computer, you may calculate the result by typing

#### PRINT 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^2 + 2^1 <RETURN>

where " A " corresponds to the "up arrow" key next to the "RESTORE" key (not to be confused with the "CRSR UP" key!). The binary number 1010 0110 has 0's in positions 6, 4, 3, and 0. Consequently those powers of 2 don't appear in the calculation.

Of course doing many such calculations is far too tedious for human intelligence, so we'll let the computer do them. It is useful to understand the procedure, however, when the sprite image we had hoped to create turns out to be something radically different.

With that introduction (or refresher) of binary math, let's get back to the problem of interpreting the sprite data 27, 165, and 198. If we write the binary representation of each of those numbers, we get these resultswhich you can verify on your computer by the procedure above:

27		165	198	decimal	
0001	1011	1010 0101	1100 0110	binary	

If these were the first bytes of data for a high-resolution sprite, the top row of its image would appear like this:

#### \*\* \*\*\* \* \* \*\*\*

where a dot represents a pixel with the background color and a star represents a pixel with the specified sprite color.

If we have told the VIC-II chip that this data represents one row of a multicolor sprite instead, this is how it would appear:

#### ..11\*\*22\*\*\*\*111122..11\*\*

where the dots are the background color, stars are the sprite color, 1's are multicolor #1, and 2's are multicolor #2. It is easy to see this by using the codes listed earlier and by applying them to pairs of bits in the binary sequence above. The first two 0's give the background color, the next pair (01) corresponds to multicolor #1, the third pair of bits (10) gives the sprite color, and so forth. Notice that each bit pair relates to a pair of adjacent pixels on the screen. The smallest "dot" is two pixels wide in the multicolor sprites.

In order to work with data in some of the VIC-II's registers, we must be able to manipulate and look at individual bits within an 8-bit byte. For example, to define sprite #2 as being a multicolor sprite, we must set bit 2 of VIC-II register 28 to a one. The function defined in the following program will prove useful in simplifying the task of "bit handling."

10 REM <>DECIMAL TO BINARY  $\langle \rangle$ 15 REM<> CONVERTER (X<256)  $\langle \rangle$ Continued on page 121

## **PROGRAM LISTINGS**

As of our November issue we began utilizing an improved method of printing our program listings. This new method will make entering programs easier for you, but only if you read this entire page carefully before proceeding!

Additionally, as of this issue, our Bug Repellent line codes will be found in the whited-out area to the right of their respective program lines.

n the following pages you'll find several programs that you can enter on your Commodore computer. But before doing so, read this entire page carefully. To insure clear reproductions, *Ahoy!*'s program listings are generated on a daisy wheel printer, incapable of printing the commands and graphic characters used in Commodore programs. These are therefore represented by various codes enclosed in brackets []. For example: the SHIFT CLR/HOME command is represented onscreen by a heart . The code we use in our listings is [CLEAR]. The chart below lists all such codes which you'll encoun-

ter in our listings, except for one other special case. The other special case is the COMMODORE and SHIFT characters. On the front of most keys are two symbols. The symbol on the left is obtained by pressing that key while holding down the COMMO-DORE key; the symbol on the right, by pressing that key while holding down the SHIFT key. COM-MODORE and SHIFT characters are represented in our listings by a lower-case "s" or "c" followed by the symbol of the key you must hit. COMMODORE J, for example, is represented by [c J], and SHIFT J by [s J].

Additionally, any character that occurs more than two times in a row will be displayed by a coded listing. For example, [3 "[LEFT]"] would be 3 CuRSoR left commands in a row, [5 "[s EP]"] would be 5 SHIFTed English Pounds, and so on. Multiple blank spaces will be noted in similar fashion: 22 spaces, for example, as [22 " "].

Sometimes you'll find a program line that's too long for the computer to accept (C-64 lines are a maximum of 80 characters, or 2 screen lines, long; VIC 20 lines, a maximum of 88 characters, or 4 screen lines). To enter these lines, refer to the *BASIC Command Abbreviations Appendix* in your User Manual.

On the next page you'll find our *Bug Repellent* programs for the VIC 20 and C-64. The version appropriate for your machine will help you proofread our programs after you type them. (Please note: the *Bug Repellent* line codes that follow each program line, in the whited-out area, should *not* be typed in. See the instructions preceding each program.)  $\Box$ 

When				You	When			Y
<u>You See</u>	It Means	You Type	2	Will See	You See	It Means	You Type	Will S
[CLEAR]	Screen Clear	SHIFT	CLR/HOME		[BLACK]	Black	CNTRL	1
[HOME]	Home		CLR/HOME	5	[WHITE]	White	CNTRL	2
[UP]	Cursor Up	SHIFT	+ CRSR +	-	[RED]	Red	CNTRL.	3
[DOWN]	Cursor Down		+ CRSR +	Q	[CYAN]	Cyan	CNTRL	4
[LEFT]	Cursor Left	SHIFT	+CRSR+		[PURPLE]	Purple	CNTRL	5
[RIGHT]	Cursor Right		+CRSR+	I	[GREEN]	Green	CNTRL.	6
[SS]	Shifted Space	SHIFT	Space		[BLUE]	Blue	CNTRL	7
[INSERT]	Insert	SHIFT	INST/DEL		[YELLOW]	Yellow	CNTRL	8
[DEL]	Delete		INST/DEL	II	[F1]	Function 1		FI
[RVSON]	Reverse On	CNTRL.	9	R	[F2]	Function 2	SHIFT	FI
[RVSOFF]	Reverse Off	CNTRL.	0		[F3]	Function 3		F3
[UPARROW]	Up Arrow		+	*	[F4]	Function 4	SHIFT	F3
[BACKARROW]	Back Arrow		+	*	[F5]	Function 5		F5
[PI]	PI		π	T	[F6]	Function 6	SHIFT	F5
[EP]	English Pound		£	£	[F7]	Function 7	-	F7
					[F8]	Function 8	SHIFT	F7

AHOY! 59

#### VIC 20 BUG REPELLENT By Michael Kleinert and David Barron

The program listed below will allow you to quickly debug any *Ahoy!* program you type in on your VIC 20. Follow directions for cassette or disk.

For cassette: type in and save the Bug Repellent program, then type RUN 63000[RETURN]SYS 828[RETURN]. If you typed the program properly, it will generate a set of two-letter line codes that will match those listed to the right of the respective program lines (within the white border). (If you didn't type the program properly, of course, no line codes will be generated. You'll have to debug the Bug Repellent itself the hard way.)

Once you've got a working *Bug Repellent*, type in the program you wish to check. Save it and type the RUN and SYS commands listed above once again, then compare the line codes generated to those listed in the magazine. If you spot a discrepancy, a typing error exists in that line. Important: you must use exactly the same spacing as the program in the magazine. Due to memory limitations on the VIC, the VIC *Bug Repellent* will register an error if your spacing varies from what's printed.

You may type SYS 828 as many times as you wish, but if you use the cassette for anything, type RUN 63000 to restore the *Repellent*.

When your program has been disinfected you may delete all lines from 63000 on. (Be sure the program you type doesn't include lines above 63000!)

For disk: type in the Bug Repellent, save it, and type RUN:NEW[RETURN]. (See above regarding testing the Bug Repellent on itself.) Type in the program you wish to check, then SYS 828. This will generate a set of two-letter line codes that you should compare to those listed in the magazine to the right of the respective program lines (within the white border).

To pause the line codes listing, press SHIFT. To permanently pause it, press SHIFT LOCK. To continue, release SHIFT LOCK. To send the list to the printer type OPEN 4,4:CMD 4:SYS 828[RETURN]. When the cursor comes back, type PRINT#4:CLOSE 4[RETURN].

- •63000 FOR X = 828 TO 1023 :READ Y:POKE X ,Y:NEXT:END MH
- •63001 DATA 169, 0, 133, 63, 133, 64, 165 , 43, 133, 251 BD
- •63002 DATA 165, 44, 133, 252, 160, 0, 13 2, 254, 32, 228 FO
- •63003 DATA 3, 234, 177, 251, 208, 3, 76, 208, 3, 230 ND
- •63004 DATA 251, 208, 2, 230, 252, 169, 2 44, 160, 3, 32 DJ
- •63005 DATA 30, 203, 160, 0, 177, 251, 17 0, 230, 251, 208 LP
- •63006 DATA 2, 230, 252, 177, 251, 32, 20 5, 221, 169, 58 JB
- •63007 DATA 32, 210, 255, 169, 0, 133, 25 3, 230, 254, 32 JF
- •63008 DATA 228, 3, 234, 165, 253, 160, 0 , 170, 177, 251
- •63009 DATA 201, 32, 240, 6, 138, 113, 25 1, 69, 254, 170 HP
- ·63010 DATA 138, 133, 253, 177, 251, 208,

**60** AHOY!

226, 165, 253, 41	KJ
.63011 DATA 240, 74, 74, 74, 74, 24, 105.	5
65, 32, 210	NN
.63012 DATA 255, 165, 253, 41, 15, 24, 10	
5, 65, 32, 210	IG .
.63013 DATA 255, 169, 13, 32, 210, 255, 1	1
73, 141, 2, 41	EN
.63014 DATA 1, 208, 249, 230, 63, 208, 2,	
230, 64, 230	GJ
.63015 DATA 251, 208, 2, 230, 252, 76, 74	
, 3, 169, 236	IK
.63016 DATA 160, 3, 32, 30, 203, 166, 63,	
165, 64, 32	HG
.63017 DATA 205, 221, 169, 13, 32, 210, 2	
55, 96, 230, 251	CK .
·63018 DATA 208, 2, 230, 252, 96, 0, 76,	
73, 78, 69	JF
.63019 DATA 83, 58, 32, 0, 76, 73, 78, 69	
, 32, 35	OH
·63020 DATA 32, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	LH

• 500 4,

· 500

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19

#### C-64 BUG REPELLENT By Michael Kleinert and David Barron

Type in, SAVE, and RUN the *Bug Repellent*, Type NEW, then type in or LOAD the *Ahoy!* program you wish to check. When that's done, SAVE your program (don't RUN it!) and type SYS 49152 [RETURN]. You'll be asked if you want the line value codes displayed on the screen or dumped to the printer. If you select screen, it will appear there.

The table will move quickly, too quickly for most mortals to follow. To pause the listing depress and hold the SHIFT key. To pause for an extended period, depress SHIFT LOCK. As long as it is locked, the display will remain frozen.

Compare the codes your machine generates to the codes listed to the right of the respective program lines (within the white border). If you spot a difference, an error exists in that line. Jot down the numbers of lines where contradictions occur. LIST each line, spot the errors, and correct them.

5777 FOR $A = 49152$ 10 49488 : READ I : PURE	
X,Y:NEXT:END	GJ
5001 DATA 32, 161, 192, 165, 43, 133, 25	
1, 165, 44, 133	DL
5002 DATA 252, 160, 0, 132, 254, 32, 37,	
193, 234, 177	DB
5003 DATA 251, 208, 3, 76, 138, 192, 230	
, 251, 208, 2	OF
·5004 DATA 230, 252, 76, 43, 192, 76, 73,	
78, 69, 32	KN
5005 DATA 35, 32, 0, 169, 35, 160, 192,	~
32, 39, 1/1 FOR DATE 166 6 177 051 176 006 05	CA
· ) JO DATA 101, 1, 1/1, 201, 1/1, 231, 25	OP
1, 200, 2, 200 5007 DATA 353 177 351 33 305 100 1	CE
60 58 32 210	TR
07, 50, 52, 217	J.C.

100 C			
KJ .	•5008 DATA 255, 169, 0, 133, 253, 230, 25	σΓ	
NN	·5009 DATA 234, 165, 253, 160, 0, 76, 13,	NB	C
IG	•5010 DATA 177, 251, 208, 237, 165, 253,	MB L	
EN	•5011 DATA 74, 74, 24, 105, 65, 32, 210, 255, 165, 253	FP [	
GJ	•5012 DATA 41, 15, 24, 105, 65, 32, 210, 255, 169, 13	GH FI	R
IK	•5013 DATA 32, 220, 192, 230, 63, 208, 2, 230, 64, 230	AN T	
HG	•5014 DATA 251, 208, 2, 230, 252, 76, 11, 192, 169, 153	• ] NG 7	1
CK	•5015 DATA 160, 192, 32, 30, 171, 166, 63 . 165, 64, 76	• ] BF F	IF
JF	•5016 DATA 231, 192, 96, 76, 73, 78, 69, 83, 58, 32	EP 7	2C
OH LH	·5017 DATA 0, 169, 247, 160, 192, 32, 30, 171, 169, 3	PJ .2	30,
	•5018 DATA 133, 254, 32, 228, 255, 201, 8 3, 240, 6, 201	FK •7	
	•5019 DATA 80, 208, 245, 230, 254, 32, 21 0, 255, 169, 4	FL 5	15
	•5020 DATA 166, 254, 160, 255, 32, 186, 2 55, 169, 0, 133	CL 9	ie je
	·5021 DATA 63, 133, 64, 133, 2, 32, 189, 255, 32, 192	GC (	31
	•5022 DATA 255, 166, 254, 32, 201, 255, 7 6, 73, 193, 96	NN -8	3:36
) ; it	•5023 DATA 32, 210, 255, 173, 141, 2, 41, 1, 208, 249	NH .	)*
	•5024 DATA 96, 32, 205, 189, 169, 13, 32, 210, 255, 32	IM .	至 9:
h	·5025 DATA 204, 255, 169, 4, 76, 195, 255, 147, 83, 67	KC	96
	·5026 DATA 82, 69, 69, 78, 32, 79, 82, 32 , 80, 82	DC .	1
GJ	• 5027 DATA 73, 78, 84, 69, 82, 32, 63, 32 , 0, 76	ML :	11
DL	· 5028 DATA 44, 195, 254, 177, 251, 201, 5 2, 240, 6, 138	GN .	=(
OF	6, 88, 192, 0 5020 DATA (10, 0, 230, 251, 208, 2, 230)	JK :	
Ur VN	, 252, 96 , 5031 DATA 170, 177, 251, 201, 34, 208, 6	NA .	
CA	, 165, 2, 73 ,5032 DATA 255, 133, 2, 165, 2, 209, 219	DM	1
CF	177, 251, 201 5033 DATA 32 208 212 108 254 76 20	JA	5.
JE	, 193, 0, 169 , 5034 DATA 13, 76, 210, 255, 0, 0, 0	FM .	
01	-5054 DATA 15, 70, 219, 255, 9, 9, 9	TA •	15

IMPORTANT! Letters on white background are Bug Repellent line codes. Do not enter them! Pages 59-61 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering Ahoy! programs. Refer to these pages before entering any programs!

	<u>FLANKSPEED</u>	
	FROM PAGE 34	
	•5 POKE53280,12:POKE53281,11	LL
	•6 PRINT"[CLEAR][c 8][RVSON][15" "]FLANKS PEED[15" "]".	ED
	•10 PRINT"[RVSON][5" "]MISTAKEPROOF MI EN	ED
	TRY PROGRAM[6" "]"	MC
	·15 PRINT"[RVSON][9" "]CREATED BY G. F. W	
	HEAT[9" "]"	DM
	TERNATIONAL INC. [3" "]UPR. 1984, ION IN	DH
a state of	•30 FORA=54272T054296:POKEA,0:NEXT	IM
	•40 POKE54272,4:POKE54273,48:POKE54277,0:	
	POKE54278, 249: POKE54296, 15	NH
	•75 DATA169 251 166 253 164 254 32 216 25	KÜ
	5,96	HJ
	·76 DATA169,0,166,251,164,252,32,213,255,	
	96	JB
	(1. AD=B.SR=B	HC
	•85 GOSUB2520:IFB=0THEN80	FO
	•86 POKE251,T(4)+T(3)*16:POKE252,T(2)+T(1	
	)*16	KE
	•90 BA= ENDING ADDRESS IN HEAT: GOSUB2010: FN=R	TF
	•95 GOSUB2510:IFB=0THEN80	FP
	•96 POKE254,T(2)+T(1)*16:B=T(4)+1+T(3)*16	MN
	•97 IFB>255THENB=B-255:POKE254,PEEK(254)+	0.0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 .08 DOVE253 B.DDINT	GE
	•100 REM GET HEX LINE	IL
	·110 GOSUB3010:PRINT": [c P][LEFT]";:FORA	
	=0T08	FG
	• 120 FORB=0101:G010210	MD
	•130 $A_{a}^{(A)}=T(1)+T(0)*16:IFAD+A-1=ENTHEN31$	1.112
	0	LH
	·135 PRINT" [c P][LEFT]";	IK
	*14) NEXTA: T=AD-(INT(AD/256)*256):PRINT"	PD
	•150 FORA=0T07:T=T+A%(A):IFT>255THENT=T-2	10
	55	LK
	•160 NEXT	IA
	·179 IFA&(O)<>IIHENGUSUBIDID:GUIUID ·180 FORA=0TO7·POKEAD+A AZ(A)·NEYT·AD-AD+	rk
		61
	Anor.	01

8:GOT0110	MN	•2070 IFA\$>"/"ANDA\$<":"THENT(A)=ASC(A\$)-4	
•200 REM GET HEX INPUT	AB	8:RETURN	KP
•210 GETA\$: IFA\$=""THEN210	HO	•2080 T(A)=16:RETURN	NP
•211 IFA\$=CHR\$(20)THEN270	GC	•2500 REM ADRESS CHECK	LI
•212 IFA\$=CHR\$(133)THEN4000	MD	·2510 IFAD>ENTHEN1030	MI
•213 IFA\$=CHR\$(134)THEN4100	KF	<ul> <li>2515 IFB<srorb>ENTHEN1040</srorb></li> </ul>	MG
•214 IFA\$=CHR\$(135)THENPRINT" ":GOTO4500	GE	·2520 IFB<2560R(B>40960ANDB<49152)0RB>532	1
•215 IFA\$=CHR\$(136)THENPRINT" ":GOTO4700	BJ	47THEN1050	MI }
•220 IFA\$>"@"ANDA\$<"G"THENT(B)=ASC(A\$)-55		•2530 RETURN	IM
:GOT0250	GM	· 3000 REM ADDRESS TO HEX	EB /
•230 IFA\$>"/"ANDA\$<":"THENT(B)=ASC(A\$)-48		• 3010 AC=AD: A=4096: GOSUB3070	HG
:GOT0250	LE	•3020 A=256:GOSUB3070	CE
•240 GOSUB1100:GOT0210	LL.	• 3030 A=16:GOSUB3070	PN
•250 PRINTAS"[c P][LEFT]":	OA	-3040 A=1.00SUB3070	M.I
•260 COTO125	CG	• 3060 RETURN	TM
• 270 TFA\((THFN280)	OP	• 3070 T-INT(AC/A) • IFT OTHENA\$-CHP\$(T+55) •	<b></b>
•272 A1.TEB-1THEN200	OR	COTO3(00)	CI
•272 R==1:110=11111(2))	CI	-3(18() A\$-CHR\$(T+48)	IP
-280 TEB_((TUENDDINTCUD*(20)).CUD*(20)	6	- 3000 PPINTA\$AC_AC_A*T.PFTIIPN	AC
1	uc	. 4000 At-"**CAVE**". COSURADO	AT
-1	DE	4050 00001 T 1 14.000004200	
200  A=A-1	DE	·4))) UPENI,I,I,A\$:SISOOJ:GLUSEI	EO
• 290 PRINTCHR\$(20);:G010140	KH	•4000 IFS1=01HENEND	EO
· 300 REM LAST LINE	AD	•4070 GOSUBIOOD: IFT=8THENGUSUBI200	FJ
•310 PRINT" ":T=AD-(INT(AD/256)*256)	GJ	•4080 G0104000	FF
•320 FORB=0TOA-1:T=T+A%(B):1FT>255THENT=T	-	•4100 A\$="**LOAD**":GOSUB4200	AB
-255	PL	•4150 OPEN1, T, D, A\$:SYS690:CLOSE1	MF
•330 NEXT	IA	•4160 1FST=64THEN110	JH
•340 IFA%(A)<>TTHENGOSUB1010:GOT0110	KF	•4170 GOSUBI070:1FT=8THENGOSUB1200	CM
•350 FORB=OTOA-1:POKEAD+B, A%(B):NEXT	HN	•4180 GOTO4100	FO
•360 PRINT:PRINT"YOU ARE FINISHED!":GOTO4		•4200 PRINT" ":PRINTTAB(14)A\$	FG
000	ON	•4210 PRINT: A\$="":INPUT"FILENAME"; A\$	OM
·1000 REM BELL AND ERROR MESSAGES	FL	•4215 IFA\$=""THEN4210	GF
<ul> <li>1010 PRINT: PRINT"LINE ENTERED INCORRECTL</li> </ul>		•4220 PRINT: PRINT"TAPE OR DISK?": PRINT	DF
Y":PRINT:GOTO1100	DH	•4230 GETB\$:T=1:IFB\$="D"THENT=8:A\$="@0:"+	
·1020 PRINT: PRINT"INPUT A 4 DIGIT HEX VAL		A\$:RETURN	IG
UE!":GOTO1100	JA	•4240 IFB\$<>"T"THEN4230	FN
·1030 PRINT: PRINT"ENDING IS LESS THAN STA		•4250 RETURN	IM
RTING!":B=0:GOTO1100	HD	•4500 B\$="CONTINUE FROM ADDRESS":GOSUB201	
.1040 PRINT: PRINT"ADDRESS NOT WITHIN SPEC		O:AD=B	DK
IFIED RANGE!":B=0:GOTO1100	AG	•4510 GOSUB2515: IFB=0THEN4500	MA
.1050 PRINT: PRINT"NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM!":		•4520 PRINT:GOTO110	OI
B=0:GOT01100	KN	•4700 B\$="BEGIN SCAN AT ADDRESS":GOSUB201	
·1060 PRINT"?ERROR IN SAVE":GOTO1100	EI	(): AD=B	FH
·1070 PRINT"?ERROR IN LOAD":GOTO1100	GL	•4705 GOSUB2515:1FB=0THEN4700	NK
.1080 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT"END OF ML AREA": P		•4706 PRINT: GOTO4740	DI
RINT	PG	•4710 FORB=0T07:AC=PEEK(AD+B):GOSUB3030:T	
•1100 POKE54276.17: POKE54276.16: RETURN	BH	FAD+B=ENTHENAD=SR:GOSUB1080:GOT0110	BK
.1200 OPEN15.8.15: INPUT#15.A.A\$: CLOSE15: P		•4715 PRINT" "::NEXTB	EC
RINTA\$:RETURN	IM	•4720 PRINT: AD=AD+8	GN \$
·2000 REM GET FOUR DIGIT HEX	PC	•4730 GETB\$: IFB\$=CHR\$(136)THEN110	MN
·2010 PRINT: PRINTB\$:: INPUTT\$	GM	•4740 GOSUB3010:PRINT": "::GOT04710	JD
•2020 IFLEN(T\$)<>4THENGOSUB1020:GOT02010	IT		1
•2040 FORA=1T04:A\$=MTD\$(T\$,A,1):GOSUB2060		FLANKSPEED OVERL	AY
:IFT(A)=16THENGOSUB1020:GOT02010	AD	•5 OPEN4.4	DG
$\cdot 2050$ NEXT: B=(T(1)*4096)+(T(2)*256)+(T(3))		·10 PRINT#4," [25"[c @]"]"	KO
*16)+T(4):RETURN	GF	·11 PRINT#4."[c N][25" "][c H]"	KC
·2060 IFA\$>"@"ANDA\$<"G"THENT(A)=ASC(A\$)-5		•12 PRINT#4."[c N][25" "][c H]"	KC
5:RETURN	EH	·13 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][s O][9"[c Y]"][s	
(2) A 11071			
62 AHOY!			

i

 $\begin{array}{c} \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 1 \\$ 

P][10" "][c H]"	IN		
•14 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N]		IMPORTANT! Letters on white background are Bug Repellent lin codes. Do not enter them! Pages 59-61 explain these codes an	ne 1d
SAVE[5" "J[C H]"	KB	provide other essential information on entering Ahoy! programs	J.
10" "l[c H]"	AA	Heler to these pages before entering any programs:	
•16 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		R=36	ND
10" "][c H]"	AA	<pre>•16 FORI=1T06:READCL\$:PN\$(1,I)=CL\$:READCL</pre>	
•17 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		\$:PN\$(2,I)=CL\$:NEXTI	AJ
19 DDINT#4 "[ N][ A ]] [ N][ A ]] [ N][ A ]]	AA	•18 FOR1=1T09:READA%(1):NEXT:FOR1=2T09:RE	PP
10" "][c H]"	AA	·20 RETURN	TM
•19 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N]		•22 REM ** DELAY LOOP **	PC
LOAD[5" "][c H]"	EC	·24 FORDL=0T02000:NEXTDL:RETURN	GI
•20 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		•26 REM ** PRINT MESSAGE **	CH
1) "J[C H]" 21 PPINT#4 "[c N][A" "][c H][O" "][c N][	AA	•28 PKINT"[HOME][WHITE][20"[DOWN]"]";MSG\$	TN
10" "][c H]"	AA	· 30 REM ** ERASE MESSAGE **	NG
•22 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		•32 FORER=1824T02023:POKEER, 32:NEXTER:RET	
10" "][c H]"	AA	URN	GA
•23 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		• 34 REM ** PLAYER INFO **	FB
•24 PRINT#4 "[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N]	AA	· 36 PRINT"[HOME][WHITE][21"[DOWN]"]";PN\$( (, PT)." ".MSC\$.PETUPN	AT
CONTINUE [c H]"	HJ	•38 REM ** BOMB SOUND **	NM
•25 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		•40 FORI=0T022:POKEW+I,0:NEXTI:POKEW+24,1	
10" "][c H]"	AA	0:POKEW+5,80:POKEW+12,160	LN
•26 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		•42 POKEW+6,255:POKEW+13,252:POKEW+4,17:P	174
•27 PRINT#4. "[C N][4" "][C H][9" "][C N][	AA	UKEW+4,10 •// FORT-255T0200STEP_1.POVE5/273 I.NEVT	NM
10" "][c H]"	AA	•46 FORI=255T075STEP-1:POKE54273.I	NG
•28 PRINT#4,"[c N][4" "][c H][9" "][c N][		•48 FORJ=1T05:NEXT:NEXT:POKEW+1,10:POKEW+	
10" "][c H]"	AA	8,1:POKEW+5,112:POKEW+6,252	ID.
•29 PRINT#4, "[C N][4" "][C H][9" "][C N] SCAN[5" "][C H]"	MD	•50 POKEW+4,129:POKEW+11,129	PE
·30 PRINT#4."[c N][4" "][s L][9"[c @]"][s	MD	•54 POKEW+4,128:POKEW+11,128:RETURN	.JF
@][10" "][c H]"	DN	.56 PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN][DOWN] NUMBER OF P	-
•31 PRINT#4,"[c N][25" "][c H]"	KC	LAYERS";: INPUTNP	AF
•32 PRINT#4,"[c N][7" "]SHIPSHAPE![8" "][	DD	•58 IFNP<7THEN 62	CN
•33 PRINT#4 "[c N][7" "[1]"[c V]"[0" "][c	rr	• 60 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN] SORRY, NO MORE THA N STY CAN PLAY!".COSIIR 22.COTO 56	MM
H]"	NC	•62 IFNP<1THEN 56	CK
•34 PRINT#4," [25"[c Y]"]"	GH	•64 IFNP<30RNP>5THEN 68	EO
•40 CLOSE4	NE	·66 PRINT"[DOWN][DOWN] CAN I PLAY WITH YO	
CUTURCURR	1	U";:INPUTCP\$:GOTO 70	CC
FUNINFUNN		•08 CP=0:GOIO 74 •70 TELEFT\$(CP\$ 1)="N"THENCP=0.COTO 74	JU DO
FROM PAGE 119	•	•72 CP=1	HH
·2 V=53280:W=54272:SM=1024:CM=55296:POKEV		•74 FORI=1TONP	PA
,11:POKEV+1,0:PRINT"[CLEAR][WHITE]"	JP	•76 PRINT"[DOWN] PLAYER #";I;:INPUT"NAME"	
•4 PRINT"[5"[DOWN]"]";TAB(9);"[RVSON][WHI TE][5"*"][DUCOFE] FIFTIDELADI [DUCON][5"*		; $PNS(0, 1)$ .78 TELEN( $PNS(0, 1)$ )/11THEN 84	EP
"]"	LJ	•80 PRINT"[DOWN][YELLOW] THAT NAME IS TOO	ML
·6 PRINTTAB(13);"[DOWN][DOWN]BY B.W.BEHLI		LARGE!"	KD
NG"	NP	•82 PRINT" NO MORE THAN 10 LETTERS PLEASE	
•8 PRINTTAB(11);"[DOWN][DOWN](C) COPYRIGH	NO	.[WHITE]":GOTO 76	EF
1 1964 •10 COSUB 12 COSUB 22 COTO 56	GT	•64 PKINI ";PN\$(0,1);",YOUR COLOK IS ";P N\$(1 I)."[WHITE] ".NEYTI	CT
•12 REM ** VARIABLES **	OE	•86 ONNPGOTO 90, 104	PC
·14 DIMPN\$(2,6),P(2,6),SE(9,4,6),D%(12):T		•88 GOTO 112	CE
		AHOY!	63

# Software that has the Edge.



#### Data Manager II . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$39.95

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•90 R 2 •92 •94 N\$( •96 R 3

•98 •100 PN\$

·102

·104

ER

·106

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PN\$

·110

•112 •114 AME •116 •118

;PN •120 •122

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•134 OKEC •136 c T [4" T][0 •138 @][1 s M [s ]

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·90 PRINT"[DOWN] PLAYER # 2 NAME? COMPUTE		<pre>.150 R1=INT(9*RND(0))+1:R2=4:R3=INT(9*RND</pre>	
R 2"	IB	(0))+1:R4=1	PG
•92 PN\$(0,2)="COMPUTER 2":P(2,2)=1	LN	•152 REM ** PICKING SECTORS **	NI
•94 PRINT" "; PN\$(0,2);", YOUR COLOR IS "; P		•154 MSG\$=" PICK A SECTOR.":GOSUB 34	CG
N\$(1,2);"[WHITE].":I=3	OI	•156 IFP(2,PT)=1THEN 180	IB
•96 PRINT"[DOWN] PLAYER # 3 NAME? COMPUTE		<pre>•158 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER #";:INPUTPI\$:IFLEN</pre>	
R 3"	AD	(PI\$)<>2THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 154	JE
•98 PN\$(0,3)="COMPUTER 3":P(2,3)=1	KI	•160 IFASC(LEFT\$(PI\$,1))<49 OR ASC(LEFT\$(	
•100 PRINT" "; PN\$(0,3);", YOUR COLOR IS ";		PI\$,1))>57THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 154	MP
PN\$(1,3);"[WHITE]."	PG	<pre>•162 IFASC(RIGHT\$(PI\$,1))&lt;49 OR ASC(RIGHT</pre>	
•102 NP=3:GOTO 120	NN	\$(P1\$,1))>52THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 154	DE
•104 PRINT"[DOWN] PLAYER # 3 NAME? COMPUT		<pre>•164 A=VAL(LEFT\$(PI\$,1)):B=VAL(RIGHT\$(PI\$</pre>	
ER 3"	AD	,1))	CD
•106 PN\$(0,3)="COMPUTER 3":P(2,3)=1	KI	$\cdot 166$ IFSE(A, B, 0)=0THENSE(A, B, PT)=1:SE(A, B)	
•108 PRINT" "; PN\$(0,3); ", YOUR COLOR IS ";		,0)=1:P(1,PT)=P(1,PT)-1:GOTO 172	NC
PN\$(1,3);"[WHITE]."	PG	·168 MSG\$="[12" "][RVSON] ALREADY PICKED	
•110 NP=3:GOTO 120	NN	[RVSOFF]"	CF
•112 1FCP<>1THEN 120	AH	•170 GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30:GOTO 154	HP
<pre>•114 NP=NP+1:PRINT"[DOWN] PLAYER #";NP;"N</pre>		<pre>•172 GOSUB 246:TR=TR-1:PT=PT+1:IFPT&gt;NPTTH</pre>	
AME? COMPUTER";NP	CA	ENPT=1	BI
<pre>•116 PN\$(0,NP)="COMPUTER"+STR\$(NP)</pre>	OF	•174 IFTR>OTHEN 154	EP
·118 PRINT" "; PN\$(0, NP); ", YOUR COLOR IS "		•176 MSG\$="[9" "][RVSON] ALL SECTORS OCCU	
;PN\$(1,NP);"[WHITE].":P(2,NP)=1	PE	PIED [RVSOFF]":GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30	HF
·120 GOSUB 22:GOSUB 22	CP	<pre>•178 MSG\$="[8" "][RVSON] NOW YOU MUST REI</pre>	
$\cdot 122 \text{ AR}=32-((NP-3)*5):PT=INT(NP*RND(0))+1$	CA	NFORCE [RVSOFF]":GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30:GOTO	
•124 FORI=1T06:P(1,I)=AR:NEXTI	HF	208	AI
·126 REM ** DRAW SCREEN **	CC	·180 REM ** COMP. TERR. PICK **	CP
128 PRINT"[CLEAR]":FORI=0T040:READS:POKE		<pre>•182 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER #?";</pre>	CJ
SM+1, S+128: POKECM+1, /:NEXT1	BO	•184 IFPT=2THEN 196	GM
·130 FOR1=/9T0/59STEP40:POKESM+1,160:POKE		•186 IFSE(R3,R4,0)=0THEN 194	DO
CM+1,7	MI	•188 K4=K4+1:1FK4>4THENK4=1:K3=K3+1	LG
132 POKESM+1+1,160:POKECM+1+1,7:NEXT1	FO	•190 IFR3>9THENR3=1	BH
·134 FOR1=/6110/99:READS:POKESM+1,S+128:P		•192 GOTO 186	DD
UKECM+1,/:NEXTI	LG	•194 A=K3:B=K4:Z=K3*10+K4:G010 206	NH
·136 FORI=ITO4:PRINITAB(1)"[WHITE] [s N]]		•196 IFSE(K1, K2, J)=JTHEN 204	JU
c ij[c ij[s m][4" "][s n][c ij[c ij[s m]		•198 R2=R2-1:1FR2<1THENR2=4:R1=R1-1	JU
[4" ][S N][C ]][C ]][S M][4" ][S N][C		·200 IFRI <ithenri=9< td=""><td>BJ</td></ithenri=9<>	BJ
$1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_$	ro	•202 G010 196	DA
ALL NICH HIS NIC ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL		•204 A=R1:B=R2:Z=R1*10+R2	PL
		·200 P1\$=51K\$(2):PKINTP1\$:GOSUB 22:GOTO 1	DD
		00	DD
	00	210 KEM TT INITIAL KEINFUKCEING TT	NN
TILO MILA" "ILO NILO TILO TILO MILA"		DT)."APMTES LEET"	DD
$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S \\ M \end{bmatrix} \\ M \\ M$		.212 TED(2 PT)_1TUEN 22/	CI
$s$ $n_j[c 1][c 1][s n_j[4] ][s n_j[c 1][c 1]$	00	·214 INDUT"DEINEODOR #". FOC. TELEN(FOC)/>2	97
[S H][4 ][S N]	00	THENCOSUB 30.COTO 210	MM
"Ite MICe Alte Alte NICH "Ite MICE AL		•216 TEASC(IEFT\$(FO\$ 1))//0 OD ASC(IEFT\$(	1.114
$\int \left[ S H \right] \left[ C H \right] \left[ C H \right] \left[ S H \right] \left[ C H \right] \left[$		FOs(1)) >57THENCOGUR 30, COTO 210	DF
le Mile Alto Alto Ni".NEVTT	OT	·218 TEASC(PICHT\$(FO\$ 1))//0 OD ASC(PICHT\$	1 E
164 DETNITTAR(S)"[ MICAL HIL NI L- NI	OL	\$(F0\$ 1))>52THENCOSUR 30.00TO 210	TR
4" "][e N] [e M][ $4"$ "][e N] [e M][ $4"$ "][e N]		•22(1 A=VAL(IEFT\$(FO\$ 1)).B_VAL(DTCHT\$(FO\$	TD
1[e N]	CN	(1))	KH
146 PRINTTAB(6)"[e M][e @][e @][e N][4"	014	·222 TESE(A B PT)-ITHENSE(A B ())-SE(A B ()	ici i
"Is Mic Olc Ole Ni(""Ile Mic Olc		)+1:P(1,PT)=P(1,PT)-1:COTO 228	CI
Alle NI[4" "][e M][c A][c A][c N]"	FF	·224 MSG\$="[11" "][PVSON] NOT VOUR SECTOR	~
•148 MSC\$="[8" "][RVSON] NOW WE CHOOSE SE	DI.	I [RVSOFF]"	KP
CTORS [RVSOFF]":GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30	NF	•226 COSUB 26: COSUB 30. COTO 210	GF
functional topoon poincoup on			01
		AHOY! 6	15

•228 GOSUB 246:PT=PT+1:IFPT>NPTTHENPT=1	PK
·230 IFP(1,PT)>OTHEN 210	GO
•232 MSG\$="[9" "][KVSON] PREPARE FOR BATT	
LETT [KVSOFF] :GOSUB 20:GOSUB 30:GOTO 27	DA.
4 .22/ DEM ** COMDITTED DETNEODOTNO **	FA
·234 REA TO CONFUER REINFORCING TO	FF
•238 $PA=TNT(Q*PND(G))+1 \cdot PB=TNT(A*PND(G))+$	EF
1	KK
·24() FORPC=RBTO4: IFSE(RA, PC, PT) <>1 THENNEX	A
TPC:GOTO 238	N.T
•242 A=RA:B=PC:PC=RA*1()+PC	CB
•244 PI\$=STR\$(PC):PRINTPI\$:GOSUB 22:GOTO	0.0
222	FG
•246 REM ** UPDATE SECTORS **	FN
·248 TA=-2:FORI=1TOA:TA=TA+4:NEXTI	NA
·250 PRINT"[HOME]":IFA/2=INT(A/2)THEN 262	NI
•252 ONBGOTO 254, 256, 258, 260	EN
•254 PRINTTAB(TA);"[DOWN]";PN\$(2,PT):GOTO	
272	MM
•256 PRINTTAB(TA);"[5"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT)	
:GOTO 272	EA
•258 PRINTTAB(TA);"[9"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT)	
:GOTO 272	MM
•260 PRINTTAB(TA);"[13"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT	
):GOTO 272	JA
·262 ONBGOTO 264, 266, 268, 270	GJ
•264 PRINTTAB(TA);"[3"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT)	x 1 Instant
:GOTO 272	PF
•266 PRINTTAB(TA);"[7"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT)	
:G010 2/2	AJ
•268 PRINTTAB(TA);"[11"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT	
):6010 2/2	BF.
•270 PRINTTAB(TA);"[15"[DOWN]"]";PN\$(2,PT	
	NF
•2/2 PRINTTAB(TA); "[WHITE][4" "][UP]":PRI	DO
NITAB(IA); SE(A, B, U): GOSUB 30: RETURN	PG
•274 KEM ** MAIN ROUTINE **	JR
• 2/0 AM='): EA&='): EA='): FURX=1109: FURY=1104:	10
$1FSE(\Lambda, I, FI)=11EENAM=AM+./S:EA=EA+2$	AG
·2/0 NEATI:IFEA=01HENEA/=EA/+EA	BG
·200 DT_DT_1.TEDT_NDTUENDT_1	DE
·202 FI=FI+I:IFFI/NFIRENFI=I	AL
·204 GUIU 274 •286 TEAM/3THENAM_3	CD
$\cdot 200 \text{ IFAR STREWARDS}$ $\cdot 288 \text{ D(1 PT)_TNT(AM)} \cdot AB_DND(G) * 5.D(1 PT)$	CD
$-TNT(P(1 PT)_{(AR*P(1 PT)))_{FA}}$	CC
•29(1 MSG\$=""•COSIB 34.PRINT"YOU HAVE"•P(1	00
PT):"ARMIES TO STATION"	DB
(292  JFP(2, PT) = 1  THEN  590	GC
·294 INPUT"WHAT SECTOR #":RI\$.IFLEN(RI\$)	50
>2THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 290	KK
·296 IFASC(LEFT\$(RI\$.1))<49 OR ASC(LEFT\$(	
RI\$,1))>57THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 290	HE
<pre>•298 IFASC(RIGHT\$(RI\$,1))&lt;49 OR ASC(RIGHT</pre>	
\$(RI\$,1))>52THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 290	HJ
·300 A=VAL(LEFT\$(RI\$,1)):B=VAL(RIGHT\$(RI\$	
,1))	BL
이야 하는 것은 것은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있다.	

302 IFSE(A, B, PT)=1THEN 308	EE	24
304 MSG\$="[11" "][RVSON] NOT YOUR SECTOR		• 30
! [RVSOFF]"	KP	CI
306 GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30:GOTO 290	HM	•3
308 PRINT"[UP][20" "]":INPUT"[UP]HOW MAN		1
Y":ST%	KB	• 31
310 IFST%<=P(1,PT)THENSE(A,B,0)=SE(A,B,0)		• 31
)+ST $Z: P(1, PT) = P(1, PT) - STZ: GOTO 316$	PI	. 0]
312 MSG\$="[7" "][RVSON] YOU DON'T HAVE T		• 3!
HAT MANY! [PUSOFF]"	FF	• 39
21/ COSUD 26.COSUD 20.COTO 200	IM	• 39
214 GOSUB 20:GOSUB 57:GOTO 297	DI	• 30
310 GOSUB 240: IFF(1,F1)(>)ITEM 29)	DL	• 41
SIS MSGS="[8" "][RVSON] ALL TROOPS ON ST	PD	A
ATTON! [RVSOFF]":GOSUB 20:GOSUB 30	EP	• 41
320 MSG\$="DO YOU WANT TO ATTACK? [Y/N]":		).
GOSUB 30:GOSUB 34	CH	. 14
322 IFP(2,PT)=1THEN 510	GK	·4
324 GETK\$: IFK\$=""THEN 324	GI	r.
326 IFK\$="N"THEN 450	IB	•41
328 INPUT"ATTACK WHAT SECTOR"; DS\$	KB	В
330 IFLEN(DS\$)<>2THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 320	BE	• 41
332 IFASC(LEFT\$(DS\$.1))<49 OR ASC(LEFT\$(		•4]
DS\$.1))>57THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 320	MM	20
334 TFASC(RTGHT\$(DS\$, 1))<49 OR ASC(RTGHT		•4]
$(DS_{1}))$	TF	EV
336 AD_VAL (I FET¢/DC¢ 1)).BD_VAL (DTCUT¢/D	11	•41
Starter = VAL(LEF19(DS9,1)):DD=VAL(ALGH19(D))	MM	• 41
229  TECE(AD DD DT) (THEN 2//	MO	• 41
2/6 MCCA HEST HISTORONI THATIC ONE OF NO	MC	• 45
34' MSGS="[5" ][RVSON] THAT'S ONE OF YO		.13
UR SECTORS! [RVSOFF]"	GG	n
342 GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30:GOTO 320	GO	.10
344 INPUT"FROM"; AS\$	PL	• 42
346 IFLEN(AS\$)<>2THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 320	EB	1)
348 IFASC(LEFT\$(AS\$,1))<49 OR ASC(LEFT\$(		• 42
AS\$,1))>57THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 320	PE	EN
350 IFASC(RIGHT\$(AS\$,1))<49 OR ASC(RIGHT		•42
\$(AS\$,1))>52THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 320	PJ	•43
352 AA=VAL(LEFT\$(AS\$.1)):BA=VAL(RIGHT\$(A		44
S\$.1))	EI	•43
354 TESE(AA BA PT)=1THEN 360	TH	]
356 MSC\$-"[3" "][PVSON] THAT'S NOT ONE O	111	•43
F YOUR SECTORS! [RVSOFF]"	TN	•43
259 COCUP 26.COCUP 20.COTO 220	CO	:(
330 GUSUB 20:GUSUB 37:GUIU 321	GO	.43
300 IFSE(AA, BA, U)>11HEN 300	CD	.44
362 MSG\$=" [KVSON] NOT ENOUGH ARMIES FO		. 1.1
R THIS ATTACK [RVSOFF]"	DK	30
364 GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30:GOTO 320	GO	-1.1
366 IFAA=AD AND BA=BD+1 OR AA=AD AND BA=		•44
BD-1THEN 382	IN	· (A
368 IFAA<>AD-1 AND AA<>AD+1THEN 378	CO	•44
370 IFAD/2=INT(AD/2)THEN 376	DG	•44
372 IFBA=BD OR BA=BD-1THEN 382	BL	•45
374 GOTO 378	CO	GC
376 IFBA=BD OR BA=BD+1THEN 382	BG	•45
378 MSCS="[8" "I[PUSON] SECTOPS DO NOT C		[0
ONNECT [RVSOFF]"	DC	•45
390 COCIE 26.COCIE 20.COTO 200	00	• 45
202 TECE ( A DA ( ) 1 10000 329	GU TC	• 45
302 IFSE(AA, BA, 9)-1=11HENA5%=1:GUIU 388	10	•46
		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY O

66 AHOY!

ĩ

<b>CONTRACT</b>	•384 MSG\$="":GOSUB 30:GOSUB 34:PRINT"ATTA		•462 IFASC(LI
<b>MARKAN</b>	CKING STRENGTH [1 -";SE(AA,BA,0)-1;	PD	MF\$,1))>57TH
1	•386 PRINT"[LEFT]]";:INPUTAS%:IFAS%<1THEN		•464 IFASC(R)
	382	MA	\$(MF\$,1))>52
	•388 IFAS%>SE(AA,BA,0)-1THEN 382	JB	•466 AF=VAL(1
	·390 AL=0:DL=0:FORAT=1TOAS%:A1=INT(6*RND(		F\$,1))
	(0))+1:D1=INT(6*RND(0))+1	IA	•468 IFSE(AF,
	•392 AL=AL+1:IFA1>D1THENAL=AL-1:DL=DL+1	BG	•470 MSG\$="[3
1	•394 IFSE(AD, BD, 0)-DL<1THEN 400	ND	F YOUR SECTO
in the second se	•396 IFSE(AA, BA, 0)-AL<2THEN 402	MF	•472 GOSUB 26
	·398 NEXTAT:GOTO 402	IL	•474 INPUT"MC
	•400 IFAS%=>SE(AA, BA, 0)-ALTHENAS%=SE(AA, B		•476 IFLEN(M)
	A,0)-(AL+1)	NK	•478 IFASC(LH
Ì	•402 A=AA:B=BA:GOSUB 30:GOSUB 38:SE(A,B,0		MT\$,1))>57TH
l	)=SE(A,B,0)-AL:GOSUB 246	GN	•480 IFASC(R]
	•404 A=AD:B=BD:SE(A,B, $\mathcal{O}$ )=SE(A,B, $\mathcal{O}$ )-DL:TP=		\$(MT\$,1))>52
	PT	HL	•482 AT=VAL(I
	•406 FORS=1T06:IFSE(A,B,S)=1THENPT=S:GOSU		T\$,1))
ŀ	B 246	DP	•484 IFSE(AT,
l	•408 NEXTS:PT=TP:IFSE(A,B,0)<1THEN 422	DJ	•486 IFAF=AT
-	•410 IFSE(AA, BA, 0)<2THENPOKEW+24, 0:GOTO 3		98
<b>CONTRACT</b>	20	HC	•488 IFAF<>A7
The state	•412 MSG\$=" SAME ATTACK AGAIN? [Y/N]":POK		•490 IFAT/2=]
ł	EW+24, 0: GOSUB 30: GOSUB 34	KN	•492 IFBF=BT
ŝ	•414 IFP(2,PT)=1THEN 580	GF	•494 IFBF=BT
	•416 GETK\$:IFK\$=""THEN 416	GK	•496 MSG\$="[8
	•418 IFK\$="Y"THENGOSUB 30:GOTO 382	DF	ONNECT [RVSC
11011	•420 GOTO 320	CF	•498 MSG\$="";
t	•422 MSG\$="[11" "][RVSON] SECTOR CONQUERE		MANY"; TM%
	D [RVSOFF]":POKEW+24,0:GOSUB 26:GOSUB 30	AH	•500 IFTM%>SI
l	•424 FORS=1T06:SE(A,B,S)=0:NEXTS:SE(A,B,P		•502 SE(AF, BI
	T)=1	LA	,0)=SE(AT,B)
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	•426 FORX=1T09:FORY=1T04:IFSE(X,Y,PT)=1TH		•504 A=AF:B=I
COLUMN 1	ENTT=TT+1	DH	246
	•428 NEXTY:NEXTX:IFTT<>36THENTT=0	GA	•506 PT=PT+1:
THE OWNER WATER	•430 IFAS%=SE(AA,BA,0)-1THENOA%=AS%:GOTO		•508 GOTO 274
	442	EJ	•510 REM ** (
ł	•432 MSG\$="":GOSUB 34:PRINT"YOU MUST MOVE		•512 Z%=INT()
	IN"; AS%; "ARMIES MINIMUM"	JH	•514 GOSUB 22
	•434 IFP(2, PT)=ITHEN 584	GJ	•516 RA%=1NT(
Accession in which the	•436 INPUT"HOW MANY"; OA\$: FORC=ITOLEN(OA\$)	1.5	•518 FORRA=1
	(0, 1)	LF	1
	•438 IFASC(C\$)<490KASC(C\$)>57THEN 432	PG	•520 FORRB=11
	•449 NEXIC: $UA = VAL(UA \Rightarrow)$	DC	KB:NEAIKA:GO
	•442 IFUA% (AS% UK UA% >SE(AA, BA, 0)-11HEN 4	00	•522 AD=KA%:1
		GC	)
E C	•444 SE(A, B, J)=UAA:GUSUB 240:A=AA:B=BA:SE	TD	•524 1FBD=111
	(A, B, J) = SE(A, B, J) = OA: GUSUB 240	ID	•526 AA=AD:B
	•440 IF11=301HEN 00'J	JU	E(AA, BA, 9)>2
	•440 GUIU 321)	Cr	•528 1FBD=411
ļ	COSID 34	UU	· DOD AA=AD:BA
	(52 TED(2 DT)_1TUENU¢_UNU.DDTNTTAD(21).U	пп	E(AA, BA, U)>
	[IID]N":COSUD 22:COTO 455	CI	• 552 IFAD=IT
	(0F JN ; 6050D 22;6010 450	GJ	• 334 AA=AD-1
	434 GEIRA; Irka= THEN 434	GE	E(AA, DA, J)>
	·4JU IFAJE N INENGUSUB JJ;GUIU JJ0	DM	• 530 1FAD=911
	400 INPUT MOVE FROM MFS	HA	ELAA DA CON
	•409 ILLEN(ML\$)<>21HEN 420	CC	E(AA, DA, J)>

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50 0

EFT\$(MF\$,1))<49 OR ASC(LEFT\$( HEN 450 FA IGHT\$(MF\$,1))<49 OR ASC(RIGHT 2THEN 450 FJ LEFT\$(MF\$,1)):BF=VAL(RIGHT\$(M CC BF,PT)=1THEN 474 KH 3" "][RVSON] THAT'S NOT ONE O ORS! [RVSOFF]" LN 5:GOTO 450 EO OVE TO";MT\$ NC DA r\$)<>2THEN 450 EFT\$(MT\$,1))<49 OR ASC(LEFT\$( HEN 450 BA IGHT\$(MT\$,1))<49 OR ASC(RIGHT 2THEN 450 IB LEFT\$(MT\$,1)):BT=VAL(RIGHT\$(M DC MJ BT, PT) <>1THEN 470 AND BF=BT+1 OR BF=BT-1THEN 4 JF Γ-1 AND AF<>AT+1THEN 496 HL INT(AT/2)THEN 494 FH AP OR BF=BT-1THEN 498 OR BF=BT+1THEN 498 AK 3" "][RVSON] SECTORS DO NOT C OFF]":GOSUB 26:GOTO 450 GL :GOSUB 30:GOSUB 34:INPUT"HOW NM E(AF, BF, 0)-1THEN 498 BA F, 0)=SE(AF, BF, 0)-TM%:SE(AT, BT DO  $\Gamma, 0) + TM\%$ BF:GOSUB 246:A=AT:B=BT:GOSUB LG :IFPT>NPTHENPT=1 AE CN COMPUTER MAIN ROUTINE \*\* AO RND(0)\*100)+1:IFZ%<90THEN 516 FL 2:GOTO 450 FK (9\*RND(0))+1JD TO9:RA%=RA%+1:IFRA%>9THENRA%= CK TO4:IFSE(RA%, RB, PT)=1THENNEXT OTO 514 IK BD=RB:DS=AD\*10+BD:DS\$=STR\$(DS EJ HEN 530 ED A=BD-1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND S 2THEN 562 KB HEN 532 EO A=BD+1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND S JE 2THEN 562 HEN 538 CO :BA=BD:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND S PP 2THEN 562 HEN 540 DN :BA=BD:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND S 2THEN 562 KE

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•540 IFAD/2<>INT(AD/2)THEN 550	CG
•542 IFBD=4THEN 560	EN
•544 AA=AD-1:BA=BD+1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND	
SE(AA, BA, 0)>2THEN 562	KJ
•546 AA=AD+1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND SE(AA,B	
A,0)>2THEN 562	BE
•548 NEXTRB:NEXTRA:GOTO 514	ON
•550 IFBD=1THEN 560	DA
•552 IFAD=1THEN 558	CM
•554 AA=AD-1:BA=BD-1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND	
SE(AA, BA, 0)>2THEN 562	FG
•556 IFAD=9THEN 560	ED
·558 AA=AD+1:BA=BD-1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1 AND	
SE(AA, BA, 0)>2THEN 562	ON
•560 NEXTRB:NEXTRA:GOTO 514	ON
•562 IFSE(AA, BA, 0) <se(ad, 0)="" 2thennextr<="" bd,="" td=""><td></td></se(ad,>	
B:NEXTRA:GOTO 514	ID
.564 PRINT"ATTACK WHAT SECTOR?":	DA
$\cdot$ 566 AS=AA*10+BA:AS\$=STR\$(AS)	CJ
.568 PRINTDS\$: GOSUB 22: PRINT"FROM?": AS\$:G	
OSUB 22	CD
•570 ASZ=TNT(RND(0)*(SE(AA, BA, 0)-1))+1	BD
$\cdot$ 572 IFSE(AA, BA, ())-1=1THEN 390	DK
.574 IFSE(AA BA ())-1>SE(AD BD ())ANDASZ <tn< td=""><td>DR</td></tn<>	DR
T(SF(AD BD (1)/1 5)THEN 57(1)	BB
.576 MCCC_!!!!.COCHE 3(.COCHE 3/.DDINT!!ATTA	00
$CVTNC CTDENCTH [1 _".SE(AA BA (I)_1.$	חס
CKING SINGIN [1 - ; SE(AA, DA; ')] = 1;	ΓD
•578 PRINI [LEFI]]: ;A56:G050B 22:G010 59	<b>KD</b>
506 TECE/AL DA GALCE/AD DD GALOTUEN 576	RD PT
• 380 IFSE(AA, BA, 0)>SE(AD, BD, 0)/21HEN 570	CE
• 382 GOTU 321)	MC
•584 UA%=INI(KND('))*SE(AA, BA, ')))	MC
•586 IFUA% (AS% THEN 584	AD
•588 PRINT HOW MANY?"; 04%: GOSUB 22: GOTO 4	17.17
42	KE
•590 REM *** COMPUTER STATION ***	DG
•592 PRINT"WHAT SECTOR #?";	MA
•594 $RA=INT(9*RND(0))+1:RB=INT(4*RND(0))+$	
1	KK
•596 IFSE(RA, RB, PT)=1THEN 594	AM
•598 AD=RA:BD=RB	ML
•600 IFBD=1THEN 606	EB
•602 AA=AD:BA=BD-1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN 6	
38	AG
•604 IFBD=4THEN 608	DM
•606 AA=AD:BA=BD+1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN 6	
38	KH
•608 IFAD=1THEN 614	DF
·610 AA=AD-1:BA=BD:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN 6	
38	LA
•612 IFAD=9THEN 616	FD
·614 AA=AD+1:BA=BD:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN 6	
38	BH
•616 IFAD/2<>INT(AD/2)THEN 626	CK
•618 IFBD=4THEN 636	FD
.620 AA=AD-1:BA=BD+1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN	
638	NK
·622 AA=AD+1:IFSE(AA.BA.PT)=1THEN 638	GP
AV ALILY	

•624 GOTO 594	DC
•626 IFBD=1THEN 636	EG
•628 IFAD=1THEN 634	DL
•630 AA=AD-1:BA=BD-1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN 638	AN
•632 IFAD=9THEN 636	FB
•634 AA=AD+1:BA=BD-1:IFSE(AA,BA,PT)=1THEN	KC
•636 COTO 594	DC
•638 A=AA·B=BA·7=AA*1(HBA	DB
•64() RI\$=STR\$(7) • PRINTRI\$•COSUB 22	IP
•642 PRINT"[UP][20" "]":PRINT"[UP]HOW MAN	LI
.6// CT7_TNT(DND(())*D(1 DT)),1.1.TECT7/1()TH	
•044 51%=1N1(KND(9)*F(1,F1))+1:1F51%(1911)	CH
•646 TEST >P(1 PT)/5THENST = INT(P(1 PT)/5	011
):IFST%<1THENST%=1	NH
•648 PRINTSTZ:GOSUB 22:GOTO 310	OD
•650 REM ** GAME OVER **	ML
•652 IFP(2,PT)=1THEN 670	GF
•654 MSG\$="[5" "][RVSON][10"*"] YOU WON!	
[10"*"][RVSOFF]"	OE
•656 GOSUB 30:GOSUB 26	BI
.658 POKEV.14:POKEV+1.6:PRINT"[CLEAR][WHI	
TE][3"[DOWN]"[8"[RIGHT]"]* * * * * * [RVS	
ON ] [ RED ] [ 15" " ] [ RVSOFF ]"	OM
•660 FORI=1T03:PRINTTAB(7);"[WHITE] * * *	
* * [RVSON][15" "][RVSOFF]"	KO
.662 PRINTTAB(7);"[WHITE]* * * * * * [RVSO	
N][RED][15" "][RVSOFF]":NEXTI	JF
<pre>•664 FORI=1T03:PRINTTAB(7);"[RVSON][WHITE</pre>	
][26" "][RVSOFF]"	GL
•666 PRINTTAB(7);"[RVSON][RED][26" "][RVS	
OFF]":NEXTI	GJ
•668 MSG\$=" YOU ARE A TRUE CHAMPION!!":GC	
SUB 34:END	DC
•670 MSG\$="[4" "][RVSON] YOU HUMANS ARE S	-
O EASY TO BEAT! [RVSOFF]"	PM
•672 GOSUB 30:GOSUB 26:END	MH
•674 REM ** DATA STARTS **	CJ
•676 DATA"[WHITE][RVSON]WHITE[RVSOFF]","[	
WHITE J[KVSON JPL#I[KVSOFF]", "[KED][KVSON]	
RED[RVSOFF]", "[RED][RVSON]PL#2[RVSOFF]",	
C / J[KVSUN]BLUE[KVSUFF]", [C / J[KVSUN]	
PL#3[KVSOFF]", "[IELLOW][KVSON]IELLOW[KVS	DT
(70 DATA "[VELLOU][DUCON]DI #/[DUCOED]"	F1
•0/8 DAIA [IELLOW][KVSON]FL#4[KVSOFF] , [ DIDDIE][DVCON]DIDDIE[DVCOFF]" "[DIDDIE][	
PUSON DI #5[PUSOFF]" "[CPFFN][PUSON]CRFFN	
[PVCOFF]" "[CPFFN][PVCON]PI #6[PVCOFF]"	ΔN
-680 DATA1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 15 13 4 14 6 7	-
8 9 10 11 12 13 4 14 6 7 8 9	AT
•682 DATA 32, 32, 32, 49, 49, 32, 32, 50, 49, 32, 32	
.51.49.32.32.52.49.32.32.53.49.32.32	IK
.684 DATA54,49,32,32,55,49,32,32,56,49,32	
,32,57,49,32,32,32,32	FN
.686 DATA32, 32, 49, 52, 32, 32, 50, 52, 32, 32, 51	
,52,32,32,52,52,32,32,53,52,32,32	KP

•6

00 П •688 DATA54,52,32,32,55,52,32,32,56,52,32 ,32,57,52,32,32,32 BL

## TELELINK 64 FROM PAGE 98

C

First byte (sta	Last byte (ending address): 19FF								
1500:	EA	A 9	36	85	01	A9	01	85	81
1508:	FD	A9	1A	85	FE	A6	C5	AG	5B
1510:	00	84	D4	84	C6	AD	8D	02	F1
1518:	FO	03	4C	A 5	15	EG	3C	DO	01
1520:	1C	B1	FD	29	7 F	A6	FE	EO	1 B
1528:	CF	DO	06	A6	FD	EO	FF	FO	45
1530:	DC	20	D2	FF	E6	FD	DO	D5	8B
1538:	E6	FE	4C	OD	15	EO	04	DO	42
1540:	11	A2	88	AD	1 E	20	2F	16	AG
1548.	AS	FD	80	08	18	AS	FE	80	CB
1550.	19	18	EO	05	DO	11	A2	AL	80
1558.	AG	ic	20	28	16	45	FD	80	AR
1560.	0A	18	45	FF	8D	(IB	18	FO	RS
1568.	66	DG	13	1.1	RF	AG	CI A	20	78
1570.	25	16	15	FF	CO	1.4	FO	62	21
1570.	26	TO	AD	FE GI	05	ED	FO	62	50
15/0:	DG	C D	AS	01	0)	r D	20	70	50
1500:	ניט	OD	AU	00	BI	FD	29	/r	D2
1588:	AO	FE	EU	CF	00	100	AO	FD	JA
1590:	ED	FF	FU	DE	20	DZ	FF	EO	4 A
1598:	FD	00	02	EO	FE	AZ	80	20	92
15AU:	11	18	40	UD	15	EO	1)4	00	F3
15A8:	4 B	A2	C6	AO	19	20	2F	16	7C
15B0:	AD	08	18	85	FD	AD	19	18	DO
15B8:	85	FE	A6	C5	A 9	00	85	C6	9F
1500:	85	D4	EO	30	DO	20	A4	FE	CC
1508:	CC	OB	18	DO	07	A4	FD	CC	FF
15D0:	OA	18	FO	E6	AG	00	B1	FD	1 B
15D8:	29	7F	20	D2	FF	E6	FD	DO	2 A
15E0:	D9	E6	FE	4C	BA	15	EO	03	A0
15E8:	DU	DO	A 2	DD	AO	12	20	2F	OD
15F0:	16	4 C	OD	15	EO	05	DO	14	40
15F8:	A2	ED	A0	0C	20	2F	16	AD	49
1600:	08	18	85	FD	AD	09	18	85	F7
1608:	FE	4C	OD	15	EO	06	DO	13	41
1610:	A 2	F7	AO	08	20	2 F	16	A 5	5 E
1618:	FE	C9	CF	FO	02	E6	FE	A9	33
1620:	FF	85	FD	EO	03	DO	05	A9	07
1628:	37	85	01	60	4C	OD	15	20	D4
1630:	AA	16	4C	15	18	EA	ΕA	EA	2B
1638:	ΕA	EA	ΕA	EA	EA	ΕA	EA	EA	8F
1640:	C9	89	DO	OC	A9	00	8D	06	AD
1648:	18	A9	60	AO	OF	4C	90	16	OD
1650:	C9	8A	DO	OC	A9	01	8D	06	BF
1658:	18	A 9	6C	AO	10	4C	90	16	2A
1660:	C9	8B	DO	1B	A9	01	85	FB	CD
1668:	8D	08	18	8D	()A	18	A9	1 A	89
1670:	85	FC	8D	09	18	8D	OB	18	52
1678:	A9	79	AO	11	4C	90	16	C9	()A
1680:	80	DO	03	4C	CC	FF	AA	BD	62
1688:	00	18	20	D2	FF	40	D9	19	D2
1690:	48	20	CC	FF	68	AA	20	AA	A3
1698:	16	4C	80	19	EA	EA	EA	EA	40
A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC	1.	A		1.1	California California	N 1777 17 3 10	Indiana Statistics	11	THE PARTY OF THE P

BEFORE ENTERING TELELINK 64 ... you must enter and run Flankspeed, Ahoy!'s machine language entry program. See the introduction to Flankspeed on page 34.

1640.	ΕA	EA	F.A	F.A	EA	EA	EA	F.A	F7
1640.	EA	EA	DD	6.6	17	20	D2	EE	1.6
1040:	DA	DA 00	DD	50	11	29	DZ DZ	11	40
1680:	ES	88	נים	ro	00	EA	BA	EA	OB
16B8:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	10
1600:	A9	36	85	01	A9	01	85	FD	55
16C8:	A9	14	85	FE	A9	FD	A6	FB	5B
1600.	14	FC	20	ng	FF	10	37	85	DI
1600.	61	10	E.A.	DO	T L	E.	DI	E.	DI
1000:	91	01	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	DD
16E0:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	38
16E8:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	40
16F0:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	48
16F8:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	50
1700.	EΔ	EΔ	EΔ	EΔ	EΔ	EΔ	FΔ	EΔ	57
1709.	EA	EA	FA	FA	EA	EA	EA	FA	517
1700.	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	DA	10
1/10:	EA	EA	EA	LA	LA	EA	EA	LA	07
1/18:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	6F
1720:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	77
1728:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	7 F
1730:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	87
1738:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	8F
17/0.	FA	FA	FA	FA	FA	FA	FA	FA	07
1740.	EA	EA	DA DA	EA	EA	EA	EA	DA	97 0E
1748:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	91
1/50:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	A /
1758:	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	EA	AF
1760:	20	OD	OD	C2	D5	C6	C6	C5	86
1768:	D2	20	CF	CE	20	OD	OD	C2	F6
1770:	D5	C6	C6	C5	D2	20	CF	C6	23
1778:	C.6	20	OD	()D	C.2	D5	C6	C.6	9F
1780.	05	D2	20	D2	05	D3	05	n/	10
1700.	00	0D	50	DZ LE	51	20	50	51	57
1700:	00	00	22	45	54	21)	22	54	57
1/90:	41	52	54	20	4 F	46	20	53	A I
1798:	45	4C	45	43	54	45	44	20	BO
17A0:	54	45	58	54	OD	OD	53	45	99
1748:	54	20	45	4E	44	20	4F	46	AA
1780:	20	53	45	4C	45	43	54	45	D7
1788.	44	20	54	45	58	54	OD	(ID	70
1700.	12	41	13	AR	55	50	(ID	(ID	02
1700.	42	41	40	40	10	11	50	20	92
1768:	44	49	23	50	40	41	29	20	01
1700:	53	45	4C	45	43	54	45	44	IC
17D8:	20	54	45	58	54	OD	OD	44	9D
17E0:	49	53	50	4C	41	59	20	42	17
17E8:	55	46	46	45	52	OD	OD	43	BF
17F0:	4F	4E	54	49	4E	55	45	OD	22
1758.	(in)	53	4B	49	50	(ID	(iD	0D	65
1800.	A A	11	**	1	A A	AA	61	6.9	00
1809.	61	1.4	(11	1.4	AA	(ID	AA	10	19 10
1010:	01	IA	11	IA	AA	10	AA	AA	4 D
1810:	AA	AA	AA	AA	198	AZ	1)1)	AU	1)6
1818:	00	68	DD	FD	E8	DO	FA	60	C4
1820:	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	3D
1828:	28	29	2A	2B	2C	2 D	2E	2F	85
1830:	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	CD
1838.	38	39	34	3B	30	30	3E	3F	16
18/0.	40	61	62	63	61	65	66	67	3 5
1040:	41)	01	02	05	04	05	00	07	JL

•5 OPEN4,	4								DG	Suite 407, New York, NY 10001.
				Т	ELEI	LINK	64	OV	ERLAY	Guidelines Ion International Inc. 45 West 34th Street
1910:	20	23	JA	20	30	50	36	14		mend that you send a stamped and self-addressed let-
1059.	59	50	54	30	30	30	30	14	or	ity. Before submitting a program to Ahoy!, we recom-
1968:	48	49	4A	4B	40	40	45	41	4/ 9F	grammer contribute toward making a program top-qual-
1960:	AA	41	42	43	44	45 45	40	47	69	a great many factors other than the talent of the pro-
1908:	10	20	42	11	40	61	19	AA	60	grams for the Commodore home computers. However,
1009	16	20	64	FF	10	90	40	41)	60	We're always interested in looking at top-quality pro-
1908:	90	20	DZ FA	FF	AZ	02	20	69	56	- neen-ivitieneili
1909:	00	rr ac	89	A4	20	02	20	A9	70	PROGRAMMERS
1988:	00	EE	LO	PC AL	40	00	19	20	JA 70	
1000.	DO	CE	F G	FC	40	20	10	20	34	· +· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1988:	RO	FE	EU	CC	01	FP	RO F6	FD	RF	·// CIOSE/
1049.	20	DZ FC	FF	AC	DO	10	16	FD	76	-34 PPTNT#4 " [20"[c v]"]"
1998:	20	Að D2	A9 FF	20	20	10	rr D(	90	90	- 35 FKINI#4, [C NJ[0 [12 [C I] [11" ]]
1009	07	AA	AD	20	19	09	עני	00	00	122 DDTNT#4 "[_ N][0" "[10"[_ V]"[11" "]]
1900:	AA 7E		BD	00	10	00	00	29	30	IC HI"
1000	AZ	PC	20	16	PP OC	20	20	20	RO RO	-32 DDINT#4, [C N][29 ][C H] #
1080.	10	62	20	06	FF	20	F/	FF	11	-31 PRINT#4 "[c N][20" "][c U]"
1979:	59	50	54	35	30	30	36	14	SP	1"][e @] EXIT[5" "][e H]"
1070.	50	49	4A	4D	54	40	46	57	0F	•3(1 PRINT#4 "[C N] FYIT[3" "][s I][0"[s @
1968.	48	41	42	45	44	45	40	47	66	SCROLL [c H]"
1950:	20	41	62	62	64	45	46	47	5 F	•29 PRINT#4 "[C N][8" "][C H][0" "][C N]
1058.	0.0	DO	DA	58	50	50	58	55	R8	9" "][c N] SLOW[5" "][c H]"
1940:	DO	D1	D2	D2	D4	DS	DA	D7	F2	•28 PRINT#4 "[c N] [[[PARROW]S[5" "][c H]]
1949:	C8	CO	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	44	10" "1[c H]"
1950:	40	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	66	C7	FI	•27 PRINT#4."[c N][8" "][c H][9" "][c N][
1038.	38	30	34	38	30	30	36	35	16	10" "I[c H]" k
1920:	30	31	32	20	34	35	36	37	CD	•26 PRINT#4."[C N][8" "][C H][9" "][C N][
1029	20	20	24	23 2P	24	20	20	27	85	] SKIP[5" "][C H]"
1918:	20	AA 21	AA 22	22	AA 2/	25	AA 26	AA 27	30	•25 PRINT#4 "[C N] RESET [C H][O" "][C N
1019.	00	0/	AA	00	AA	AA	AA	AA	г D 6 D	1[10" "][c H]"
1998:	14	AA Q7		AA	AA	100	AA	AA	7E FP	· 2/ PPINT#/ "[ N] BHEFFP [ N] CHIO! "][ N
1900:	13	28	00	60	AA	AA	AA	AA	EB 7F	Q" "][c N] BACKUD[3" "][c U]"
1868:	EU	80	14	13	A9	18	80	15	EZ	10  J[C n]
1889:	80	0.0	D4	40	31	EA	18	A9	EI	·22 PKINI#4, [C N][O J[C H][9 J[C N][
1868:	80	04	D4 D/	40	31	EA	A9	10	01	22 DDINT#4 "[0 N][0" "][0 U][0" "][0 N][
18E0:	AS	FC	09	CF	90	108	A9	21	61	·21 PKINI#4, "[C N][8" "][C H][9" "][C N][
1808:	58	59	SA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	3A	C N J CONTINUE [C H]"
18D0:	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	6F	•20 PKINT#4, "[C N] OFF[3" "][C H][9" "][
1808:	48	49	4 A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	27	
1800:	AA	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	49	•19 PKINT#4,"[C N] BUFFER [C H][9" "][C N
18B8:	60	AA	C3	9" "J[C N] END[6" "J[C H]" I						
18B0:	18	80	OB	18	86	FB	84	FC	70	•18 PKINT#4, "[c N] [UPARROW]P[5" "][c H][
1848:	80	09	18	20	D5	FF	8E	OA	E4	
1840:	0A	18	8E	08	18	AC	OB	18	41	•17 PRINT#4,"[c N][8" "][c H][9" "][c N][
1898:	A9	01	20	BA	FF	A9	00	AE	76	10" "][c H]" K
1890:	FF	AA	10	AE	07	18	AO	00	B9	•16 PRINT#4,"[c N][8" "][c H][9" "][c N][
1888:	13	4C	D8	FF	A9	80	4C	90	C7	N] TEXT[4" "][c H]" K
1880:	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	03	10	11	F9	•15 PRINT#4,"[c N] ON[4" "][c H][9" "][c
1878:	FF	A9	37	85	01	60	AA	AA	95	J SELECTED [c H]"
1870:	AE	0A	18	AC	0B	18	20	D8	0A	•14 PRINT#4,"[c N] BUFFER [c H][9" "][c N
1868:	FD	AD	09	18	85	FE	A9	FD	61	9"[c Y]"][s P] START[4" "][c H]" 1
1860:	A9	36	85	01	AD	08	18	85	1 A	•13 PRINT#4,"[c N] [UPARROW]C[5" "][s O][
1858:	78	79	7 A	5B	5C	5D	5E	5F	97	·12 PRINT#4,"[c N][29" "][c H]"
1850:	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	EF	•11 PRINT#4,"[c N][29" "][c H]"
1848:	68	69	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	A7	•10 PRINT#4." [29"[c @]"]"

70 AHOY!

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Sophisticated	IMPORTANT! Letters on white background are Bug Repellent line codes. Do not enter them! Pages 59-61 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering <i>Ahoy!</i> programs. Refer to these pages before entering any programs!
<b>SPRIES</b>	
FROM PAGE 122 MAKER/SAVE	R •1020 DATA ML
•1 REM=-=-=-=-=-=-=-==-==-==-==============	ML
·3 REM= MAKER/SAVER = D	LOADER
•4 REM========================	0 •1 REM============ CC
•5 INPUT"WHAT IS THE FILENAME FOR THIS SP	•2 REM= SPRITE LOADER = IK
RITE"; FL\$ M.	J · 3 REM=-=-=-=-=-= CC
•10 INPUT "STOKE IN WHICH MEMORY BLOCK (I	•10 INPUT LOAD WHICH SPRITE FILE";FL\$ IP
•20 MFM=64*BK	BK KT
•25 OPEN 8,8,8,"@0:"+FL\$+",S,W" A	G • 30 MEM=64*BK DC
·26 REM>>>FOR TAPEREPLACE LINE 25 WITH	•40 OPEN 8,8,8,"0:"+FL\$+",S,R" DO
THIS: OPEN 8,1,1,FL\$ CI	4 •45 REM>> FOR TAPE, REPLACE EM
• 30 FOR ROW=0 TO 20	H ·46 REM>> LINE 40 WITH THIS: JD
•40 READ A\$ 0.	J •47 REM>> OPEN 8,1,0,FL\$ CB
• 50 FOR DITE=0 10 2 : IIL=0 10	
$\cdot 70  0       \text$	· · 70 PRINT TTL.
• 80 Q=0	C ·80 POKE MEM.TTL : MEM=MEM+1 ON
•90 IF Q\$="*" THEN Q=2 : GOTO 120 FI	D •90 NEXT N NA
•100 IF Q\$="1" THEN Q=1 :GOTO 120 H.	J ·100 CLOSE 8 NI
•110 IF Q\$="2" THEN Q=3 B:	CONTROLLER
•120 TTL=TTL+(4[UPARKOW]PAIK)*Q K	
• 150 NEAT PAIR LA	2 PEM- SPRITE CONTROLLER - DP
•150 PRINT#8.TTL	• 3 REM============================
·160 POKE MEM, TTL : MEM=MEM+1 OI	V •4 REM JD
·170 NEXT BYTE	C • 5 REM SPRITE DATA MUST ALREADY MD
•180 PRINT J.	J •6 REM BE IN MEMORY. MJ
•190 NEXT ROW HI	JD JD
· 200 CLOSE 8 N	• 10 DEF FNSB(N)=PEEK(MM) OR 2[UPARROW]N LG
•210 END	OWIN)
•996 REM 1=MC#1 / 2=MC#2	• 30 DEF FNGB(N) = -((PM AND 2[UPARROW]N)>0) CB
•1001 DATA	·40 VV=53248 :REM VIC ADDRESS LM
•1002 DATA MI	. •490 END IC
•1003 DATA MI	. •495 REM============ LD
• 1004 DATA	- 496 REM= SET SPRITE POINTER = PA
• 1005 DATA MI	$1 \cdot 497$ REM= INPUT: SN, BK = EN
-1007 DATA	• 500 POKE 20/(4SN BK
·1008 DATA	• 510 RETURN
•1009 DATA M	•595 REM=====================
•1010 DATA MI	- •596 REM= SET X COORDINATE = DJ
•1011 DATA	. •597 REM= INPUT: SN,XX = HI
-1012 DATA M	
•1014 DATA	- OUD MEVVIO : AUEXA EB
•1015 DATA	630 NN
•1016 DATA	•620 X0=XX-256 : POKE MM_FNSB(SN)
•1017 DATA M	•630 POKE VV+SN*2, X0 BD
•1018 DATA M	. •640 RETURN IM
•1019 DATA M	- •695 REM================= LD

MG AK AK

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E B I B Z J

.607 DEM_ INDUT. ON VV _
· Oy/ KEN= INTOI. SN,II =
•698 REM====================================
•700 POKE VV+SN*2+1.YY
•710 RETURN
•795 REM
.706 PEM- SET COLOP -
-707 DEM_ TNDUT, SN CC
*/9/ KEM= INPUI: SN,CC =
• 798 REM====================================
•800 POKE VV+39+SN,CC
•810 RETURN
•895 REM====================================
•896 REM= TURN SPRITE ON =
•897 REM= INPUT: SN =
•898 REM====================================
•900 MM=VV+21
.910 POKE MM. FNSB(SN)
•920 RETURN
-005 PEM
OOG DEM TUDN CODITE OFF
•990 KEM= IUKN SPKIIE OFF =
•997 REM= INPUT: SN =
•998 REM====================================
•1000 MM=VV+21
•1010 POKE MM, FNRB(SN)
•1020 RETURN
•1095 REM=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
•1096 REM= X EXPANSION ON =
·1097 REM- INPUT: SN -
1008 PEM
1100 MM UV. 20 . DOVE MM ENCD(CN)
·110) MM=VV+29 :POKE MM, FNSB(SN)
•1110 RETURN
•1195 REM=-=-=-=-=-=-=
•1196 REM= X EXPANSION OFF =
•1197 REM= INPUT: SN =
•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=-=-=-=-=-===========================
•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM====================================
•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=-=-=-=-=============================
•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=-=-=-=-=============================
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<pre>•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=-===================================</pre>
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<pre>•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=</pre>
<pre>•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=-===================================</pre>
<pre>1197 REM= INPUT: SN = 1198 REM=-===================================</pre>
<pre>1197 REM= INPUT: SN = 1198 REM=-===================================</pre>
<pre>•1197 REM= INPUT: SN = •1198 REM=-===================================</pre>

EC	.1600	MM=VV+28 :POKE MM, FNRB(SN)		BN
HC	.1610	RETURN		IM
LD	·1695	REM-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-	=	LL
EH	•1696	REM DEFINE MC COLORS 1&2	=	EF
TM	•1697	REM INPUT: C1.C2	=	MP
ID	.1698	REM	-	LL
нт	.1700	POKE VV+37 C1.POKE VV+38 C	2	AN
DC	.1710	PETHDN	14	TM
DG	.170%	DEM		TL
EU	.1705	DEM ANY CDD/CDD COLLECTON	-	DD
EH	1706	DEM INDUT, NONE	-	T D ND
IM	1707	REM OUTDUT, DM & TE NONE	=	ND
LD	1709	REM OUTFUT: PM=0 IF NONE		
NJ	•1798	REM-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=	=	LL
ID	•1800	PM=PEEK(VV+30)		BC
LD	•1810	KETUKN		IM
BO	•1820	IF CA AND CB THEN SFLG=-1		LK
JA	•1830	RETURN		IM
IM	•1894	REM-=-=-=-	-=	LL
LD	·1895	REM ANY SPR/BKGD COLLISION	=	CO
PH	·1896	REM INPUT: NONE	=	ND
ID	·1897	REM OUTPUT: PM=0 IF NONE	=	MN
LD	·1898	REM-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-	=	LL
BO	·1900	PM=PEEK(VV+31)		BF
IB	.1910	RETURN		IM
IM	·1994	REM-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-	-=	LL
LD	·1995	REM SPR PRIORITY < BKGD	=	NF
KT	•1996	REM INPUT: SN	=	EH
TD	•1997	REM	-==	LL
LD	.2000	MM=VV+27 : POKE MM_ENSB(SN	)	PD
CF	.2010	RETURN	1	TM
TM	.2094	RFM	-	II
CC	.2095	REM SPR PRIORITY > BKCD	-	NH
OF	.2006	REM INDUT. SN	_	FH
TD	.2007	PFM	_	LI
10	-2100	MM_UV:27 · DOVE MM ENDR(CN	-	DV
CE	-2110	PETUDN	)	DA
TM	-2110	DEM		IN
IM	•2194	REM CDD A//CDD D COLLTDE?	-	CV
UL ID	•2195	REM SPR-A//SPR-D COLLIDE:	-	GA
LP	•2190	KEM INPUT: SA, SB	-	AP
CC	•2197	REM OUTPUT:SFLG=0 IF NOT	-	OL
DP	•2198		-	
IM	• 2200	PM=PEEK(VV+3U) : $SFLG=U$		1L
CC	•2210	CA=FNGB(SA): $CB=FNGB(SB)$		MM
PN	•2220	IF CA AND CB THEN SFLG=-1		LK
ID	•2230	RETURN		IM
CC	•2294	REM-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-	=	LL
EG	•2295	REM SPR-N//BKGD COLLIDE?	=	ON
IM	•2296	REM INPUT: SN	=	EH
CC	·2297	REM OUTPUT: BFLG=0 IF NOT	=	FI
FL	•2298	REM-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-	-=	LL
ID	·2300	PM=PEEK(VV+31)		BF
CC	·2310	CA=FNGB(SN) : BFLG=0		KP
BK	·2320	IF CA THEN BFLG=-1		FC
IM	·2330	RETURN		IM
CC	and the state		-	
NO			SAMPLER	
ID	•44 RI	EM		JD
CC	•45 RI	EMADD THESE LINES TO		DL
•46 REM.. 'SPRITE CONTROLLER' •47 REM •50 REM= SPRITE SAMPLER = •55 REM= •60 REM= USE SPRITE LOADER •65 REM=OR SPRITE MAKER/SAVER •70 REM= TO PUT SPRITE DATA •80 REM= INTO MEMORY FIRST •85 REM ·90 REM=SET MULTI-COLOR COLORS: ·100 C1=15:C2=14:GOSUB 1700 •110 FOR SN=0 TO 2 ·120 READ BK, CC, XX, YY ·130 GOSUB 500 :REM=SET PTR •140 GOSUB 800 :REM=SET COLOR •150 GOSUB 600 :REM=SET X COORD •160 GOSUB 700 :REM=SET Y COORD •170 GOSUB 1100:REM=EXPAND X ·180 GOSUB 1300: REM=EXPAND Y ·190 GOSUB 1500: REM=MULTI-COLOR ·200 GOSUB 1800: REM=CLR COLLISION ·210 GOSUB 2100: REM=SET PRIORITY ·220 GOSUB 900 :REM=TURN IT ON •230 NEXT SN ·240 DATA 192,0,50,50 ·250 DATA 193,1,100,100 ·260 DATA 194,2,200,200

EA

JD

NH

BB NH

MO DF

IO

IJ

HH

JD

CA

LL

ND

JH

PK NN

NL

MN

GO

JL

EE

NL

MG

CE

KO

AF

CP

BF

# INSURANCE AGENT

•0 POKE53282,16:POKE53283,15:POKE53284,	2:
POKE53265, PEEK (53265) OR64	AK
•1 POKE53281,7:POKE53280,7:PRINTCHR\$(14	9)
:PRINT"[CLEAR]"	FC
•2 FORI=1T08:PRINT:NEXT:PRINT"[5" "][RV	SO
N][c A][31"[s C]"][c S]"	EK
•3 PRINT"[5" "][RVSON][s B][31" "][s B]	" PI
•4 PRINT"[5" "][RVSON][s B][7" "]LIFE I	NS
URANCE NEEDS[4" "][s B]"	FJ
•5 PRINT"[5" "][RVSON][s B][31" "][s B]	" PI
•6 PRINT"[5" "][RVSON][c Z][31"[s C]"][	c
X]":PRINT:PRINT	00
•7 PRINTTAB(5);"[RVSON]DO YOU WANT AN I	NT
RODUCTION <y n="">"</y>	NC
•8 GETS\$:IFS\$=""THEN8	BC
•9 IFS\$<>"N"ANDS\$<>"Y"THEN7	PF
•10 PRINT"[CLEAR]":POKE53281,7:POKE5328	50,
7:PRINTCHR\$(149):IFS\$="Y"THENGOSUB5000	) LE
•20 DR\$="[RVSON][c A][33"[s C]"][c S]"	CE
•25 DV\$="[RVSON][c Z][33"[s C]"][c X]"	DK
•30 DW\$="[RVSON][s B][33" "][s B]"	HF
·31 IFX=1THENX=.:GOTO340	CL
•32 RR\$="[c A][33"[s C]"][c S]"	FE
•33 RV\$="[c Z][33"[s C]"][c X]"	AH
•34 KW\$="[s B][33" "][s B]"	JM

IMPORTANT! Letters on white background are Bug Repellent lin codes. Do not enter them! Pages 59-61 explain these codes an	ne id
provide other essential information on entering <i>Ahoy!</i> programs Refer to these pages <b>before</b> entering any programs!	
·35 PRINTTAB(3):DR\$:PRINTTAB(3)DW\$	PN
.40 PRINT"[3" "][RVSON][s B][5" "]GROSS E	
CTATE ESTIMATES[6" "][s B]"	MF
-5() DDINTTAR(3).DUC.DDINTTAR(3)DVC	DN
- $5^{\circ}$ PRINTAD(5); DW\$. PRINTAD(5) DV\$	DC
-70 DEINTEAD(2). ULC BILDUCONINET LOPTH DI	00
"IN TREMPANCE PROCEEDS[PROFEED] PI"	ND
US INSUKANCE PROCEEDS[KVSOFF][S D]	NF
·/> PKINIIAB();KWQ	КD
•80 PRINITAB(3); [S $B_{1}$ + ][KVSON]1. $\Phi_{1}$	CD
$7^{-1}$ [10 \$20, [3.0] [KVSOFF][5 + ][S B]	UP
•85 PRINTIAB(3); RW\$	KD
•90 PRINTTAB(3); "[s B][5"+"][KVSON]2. \$20	
,[3"0"[3" "]10 \$200,[3"0"][RVSOFF][5"+"]	-
[s B]"	BC
•95 PRINTTAB(3); RW\$	KD
•100 PRINTTAB(3);"[s B][5"+"][RVSON]3. \$2	
00, [3"0"] TO OVER[4" "][RVSOFF][5"+"][s	
B]"	DG
•105 PRINTTAB(3);RW\$	KD
<pre>•110 PRINTTAB(3);"[s B][5"+"][RVSON]4.[5"</pre>	
"]END PROGRAM[5" "][RVSOFF][5"+"][s B]"	LD
<pre>•115 PRINTTAB(3);RW\$</pre>	KD
<pre>•120 PRINTTAB(3);"[s B][5"+"][RVSON][3" "</pre>	
]PLEASE SELECT ONE[3" "][RVSOFF][5"+"][s	
B]"	EL
<pre>•125 PRINTTAB(3);RW\$</pre>	KD
+130 PRINT"[3" "][s B][RVSON][33" "][RVSO	
FF][s B]"	KL
•135 PRINTTAB(3):RV\$	KC
•140 GETS\$: IFS\$=""THEN140	HE
<pre>•145 S=VAL(S\$):IFS&lt;10RS&gt;4THENPRINT"PLEASE</pre>	
ENTER A NUMBER 1-4":GOTO140	KI
.150 TES=4THENPRINT"[CLEAR]":FORT=1T012:P	
RINT: NEXT: PRINTTAB(8): "PLEASURE TO SERVE	
YOU"	T.N
155 IFS-ATHENEORI-ITO2000.NEXT.PRINT"[CI.	
EAR ]". END	T.I
160 TES-1THENCE-2200	HR
170  IFS - 27  HFNCE - 5000	TI
•190 TES=200000	TL
· 10() DDINT!![CLEAD]!!.DDINTTAD(2).DDC.DDINT	ىلىل
"I9) FRINI [OLEAR] : FRINIIAD(); DR\$: FRINI	FI
1AD(J); UWA 22() DDTNITTAD(2), "[[DUCON][_ D][O]] "]NON M	EQ.
OPTCACE DEPTC[7" "1[_ D]"	DI
	CN
·20/ PRINIAD(0); DWA: PRINIAD(0); DVA	GN
-240 PRIMITRIMITRIMI	Er
$V_{-}^{*}$	MO
$v_{\phi} = [X \vee S \cup X] [C \land A] [C \land A]$	HC IV
· 201 PKINIIAB(3); DK\$; PKINIIAB(23); DK\$	JK
• 2/1) PKINIIAB(5); "[KVSUN][S B] AUTO LOAN	
IS D] ;:PKINTIAD(23); [KVSUN][S B]CKED	т.
	IJ
•20) PKINIIAB(3); DV\$; :PKINITAB(23); DV\$:PR	
ALIOVI	73

INT: PRINT: PRINT NM RINT •290 PRINTTAB(3); DR\$;: PRINTTAB(23); DR\$: PR .500 GETC\$: IFC\$=""THEN500 INTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B]PERSONAL NOTE[s B 1"; CE ·300 PRINTTAB(23);"[RVSON][s B]MISCELLANO 520 IFC\$="1"THENC=9600 US [s B]":PRINTTAB(3);DV\$;:PRINTTAB(23); ·530 IFC\$="2"THENC=4900 IC DV\$ ·301 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT: PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSO ATTEND [s B]" N][c A][33"[s C]"][c S]" HC TEND[4" "][s B]" ·303 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B] PLEASE EN TER AMOUNT AT PROMPT [s B]" IG •305 PRINTTAB(3)"[RVSON][c Z][33"[s C]"][ c X]" CG •310 INPUT"[11"[UP]"[4"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$"; AL:INPUT"[UP][23"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$";CC AG ·320 INPUT"[5"[DOWN]"[4"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$" ;PN:INPUT"[UP][23"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$";MC CL : DW\$ ·330 NM=AL+CC+PN+MC:PRINT"[CLEAR]":X=1:GO (3);DR\$:PRINTTAB(3);DW\$ T020 OJ •340 PRINT:PRINTTAB(3);DR\$:PRINTTAB(3);DW PD •350 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B][10" "]EMER DW\$ GENCY FUND[9" "][s B]":PRINTTAB(3)DW\$ OM •360 PRINTTAB(3); DV\$: PRINT: PRINT"[3" "[36 (3);DR\$:PRINTTAB(3);DW\$ "+"]" OC •362 PRINTTAB(3);"+";:PRINTTAB(37);"+" DF ·365 PRINTTAB(3);"+ESTIMATE TWO MONTHS TA ; DW\$ KE HOME PAY+" FJ ·370 PRINTTAB(3);"+";TAB(37);"+":PRINTTAB RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$";EL (3);"+[10" "]FOR A RESERVE"; BM •375 PRINTTAB(37);"+":PRINTTAB(3);"[35"+" ייך AG \$":SS ·380 PRINT: PRINT: PRINTTAB(3); DR\$: PRINTTAB (3);DW\$ PL ·390 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B] TOTAL INV DW\$ ESTED ASSETS ON HAND [s B][RVSOFF]":PRI NTTAB(3)DW\$ IP .400 PRINTTAB(3)DV\$:INPUT"[7"[UP]"[14"[RI GHT]"[3"="]>\$";MP JA •410 INPUT"[7"[DOWN]"[14"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$ ):DW\$ ";IA:PRINT"[CLEAR]":PRINTTAB(3);DR\$:PRIN ==>";:INPUTYR TTAB(3);DW\$ OH •420 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B][10" "]COLL EGE FUND[11" "][s B]":PRINTTAB(3);DW\$ •700 PRINT"[CLEAR]" ON FACTOR [s N]" •430 PRINTTAB(3);DV\$:PRINT:PRINTTAB(3);"[ 35"+"1" EC •440 PRINTTAB(3);"+ THIS ASSUMES 9,[3"0"] /YEAR PRIVATE +":PRINTTAB(3);"+"; NB •740 PRINTTAB(7);"[s N] "]V [s N][8" "][s N]" •450 PRINT" 4,900/YEAR STATE-PUBLIC COLLE GE +":PRINTTAB(3);"+[6" "]ROOM - "; CD .460 PRINT"BOARD - TUITION[5" "]+":PRINT" •750 PRINTTAB(6);"[s N] [3" "[36"+"]" I [SN] T E [SN]" MJ •470 PRINT:PRINTTAB(3); RR\$:PRINTTAB(3);"[ •760 PRINTTAB(5);"[s N] s B][5"+"]1. PRIVATE UNIV"; IM Т •480 PRINT"ERSITY[6"+"][s B]":PRINTTAB(3) •770 PRINTTAB(4);"[s N] ;"[s B][5"+"]2. PUBLIC[3" "]UNIVERSITY[6 [s N] E I [s N]" A "+"][s B]" •780 PRINTTAB(3);"[s N][5" "]9 KL [s N]" •490 PRINTTAB(3);"[s B][5"+"]3. PLEASE S S V [s N] M 74 AHOY!

ELECT ONE[6"+"][s B]":PRINTTAB(3);RV\$:P FC FM .510 IFC\$<"1"ORC\$>"2"THEN500 HI HO JN •540 PRINTTAB(3)"[s B] NO OF CHILDREN TO LM ·550 PRINTTAB(3);"[s B] TOTAL YEARS TO AT CH •560 INPUT"[UP][UP][31"[RIGHT]"]";NC •570 INPUT"[31"[RIGHT]"]";TY MG AD •580 T1=(C\*NC)\*TY:PRINT"[CLEAR]":PRINT:PR INT:PRINTTAB(3);DR\$:PRINTTAB(3);DW\$ EJ .590 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B] EXPECTED A NNUAL LIVING EXPENSES [s B]":PRINTTAB(3) GF •600 PRINTTAB(3); DV\$: PRINT: PRINT: PRINTTAB DM •610 PRINTTAB(3)"[RVSON][s B] SPOUSE'S AV ERAGE ANNUAL INCOME [s B]":PRINTTAB(3); PK •620 PRINTTAB(3); DV\$: PRINT: PRINT: PRINTTAB DM .630 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B] ANNUAL SOC IAL SECURITY BENEFITS [s B]":PRINTTAB(3) EE •640 PRINTTAB(3); DV\$: INPUT"[14"[UP]"[14"[ DC •650 INPUT"[6"[DOWN]"[14"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>\$
";AI:INPUT"[6"[DOWN]"[14"[RIGHT]"[3"="]> GJ ・660 LE=EL-AI-SS:PRINT"[CLEAR]":FORI=1T09 :PRINT:NEXT:PRINTTAB(3);DR\$:PRINTTAB(3); ·670 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B] NO OF YEAR S UNTIL SPOUSE IS 90 [s B]" PK •680 PRINTTAB(3);"[RVSON][s B][5" "]INVES TMENT RATE FACTOR[6" "][s B]":PRINTTAB(3 FM •690 PRINTTAB(3); DV\$: PRINT: PRINTTAB(12);" HL HH •710 PRINTTAB(10);"[s N] INVESTMENT RATE KK •720 PRINTTAB(9);"[s N][26"[c T]"][s N]" •730 PRINTTAB(8);"[s N] S[5" "][s N] \*A\* E [s N] \*B\*[4" "][s N]" IC DA R[5" "][s N][5" JA A[5" "][s N] HJ E[5" "][s N] N [sN] N V [sN]" MK Y () [s N] OE

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•790 PRINTTAB(2);"[s N] R[5" "][s N] T R [s N] T S [s N]" AJ •800 PRINTTAB(1);"[s N] E L [s N] E [s N] S E [s N]" OH •810 PRINT"[c N] B I [c N] E S [c N E R [c N]":PRINT"[c N] M T [c N] V N [c N] V G [c·N]" MP •820 PRINT"[C N] U N [C N] N O [C N ] N G [c N]":PRINT"[c N] N U [c N] IC [CN] IA [CN]" FB •830 PRINT"[c N][26"[c Y]"][s P]":PRINT"[ c N][3" "]25[3" "][c N][3" "]20[3" "][c N][3" "]16[3" "][c N]" IN •840 PRINT"[c N][3" "]30[3" "][c N][3" "[ 3"2"[4" "][c N][3" "]17[3" "][c N]":PRIN T"[c N][3" "]35[3" "][c N][3" "]25[3" "] [c N][3" "]19[3" "][c N]" MP •850 PRINT"[c N][3" "]40[3" "][c N][3" "] 27[3" "][c N][3" "]20[3" "][c N]":PRINT" [c N][3" "]45[3" "][c N][3" "]30[3" "][c N][3" "]21[3" "][c N]" AD RE": •860 PRINT"[c N][3" "]50[3" "][c N][3" "] 31[3" "][c N][3" "]21[3" "][c N]":PRINT" [c N][3" "[3"5"[4" "][c N][3" "[3"3"[4" "][c N][3" "[3"2"[4" "][c N]" PJ •870 PRINT"[c N][3" "]60[3" "][c N][3" "] 35[3" "][c N][3" "]23[3" "][c N]":PRINT" [c N][26"[c P]"][s @]" HE •875 PRINT"[11"[UP]"[30"[RIGHT]"]FIND YEA RS" NE •876 PRINT"[29"[RIGHT]"]PICK FROM" •877 PRINT"[29"[RIGHT]"]A OR B" GF KN •880 INPUT"[30"[RIGHT]"[3"="]>";FI PO •890 TL=LE\*FI:PRINT"[CLEAR]" LM •895 TN=GE+NM+MP+T1+TL AF ·900 PRINT"[39"+"]" IE •910 PRINT"+[4" "][RVSON][30" "][RVSOFF][ 3" "1+" OI •920 PRINT"+[4" "][RVSON] YOUR LIFE INSU RANCE NEEDS[3" "][RVSOFF][3" "]+" GA •930 PRINT"+[4" "][RVSON][30" "][RVSOFF][ 3" "]+" OI •945 PRINT"[39"+"]":PRINT FK •955 PRINT"+ 1. FUNERAL/ESTATE TAXES/ETC. ";GE MA •960 PRINT"+ 2. SETTLE NON-MORTGAGE DEBTS ":NM HK ·965 PRINT"+ 3. EMERGENCY FUND[12" "]";MP DI •970 PRINT"+ 4. COLLEGE FUND[14" "]":T1 FP •980 PRINT"+ 5. EXPECTED LIVING EXPENSES" GE •990 PRINT"+[4" "]A. AVG. ANNUAL LIVING E XP.";EL NG ·1000 PRINT"+[4" "]B. SPOUSE'S AVG. INCOM E[3" "]";AI JD ·1010 PRINT"+[4" "]C. ANNUAL SOCIAL SECUR ITY ";SS JO ": ·1020 PRINT"+[4" "]D. NET ANNUAL LIVING E

EB

XP. ";LE

·1030 PRINT"+[4" "]E. YEARS UNTIL 90[9" " 1":YR NK ·1040 PRINT"+[4" "]F. INVESTMENT RATE FAC TOR ";FI GI •1050 PRINT"+[4" "]G. TOTAL LIVING EXP.[6 " "]";TL MJ ·1060 PRINT"+ 6. TOTAL MONETARY NEEDS[6" "]":TN EL ·1070 PRINT"+ 7. TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS[ 3" "]";IA LD ·1075 LN=TN-IA BO ·1080 PRINT"+ 8. LIFE INSURANCE NEEDS[6" "]";LN JO ·1090 PRINT"[39"+"]" IE •1100 PRINT:PRINT"[7" "][RVSON]PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE" IE •1110 GETKE\$: IFKE\$=""THEN1110 CE •1120 PRINT"[CLEAR]":GOTO35 KE ·5000 PRINT"[CLEAR]":PRINT"[4" "]IS YOUR LIFE INSURANCE SUFFICIENT -- OR IS IT MO CO .5010 PRINT" THAN YOU NEED?" KN · 5020 PRINT: PRINT" [4" "]THE BEST WAY TO T ELL IS TO CALCULATE WHAT YOUR FAMILY"; KI .5030 PRINT" WOULD REQUIRE IF YOU[3" "]DI ED TODAY.":PRINT IA · 5040 PRINT" [4" "]INSURANCE NEEDS ARE NO LONGER BASED ON A MULTIPLE OF YOUR": BN .5050 PRINT" SALARY. INSURANCE NEEDS USUA LLY PEAK EARLY IN YOUR CAREER"; ED .5060 PRINT" AND THEN DECLINE AS YOU MOVE TOWARD[5" "]RETIREMENT, EVEN TO BEING"; DH .5070 PRINT" SELF INSURED." .IP .5080 PRINT" [4" "]USING THIS PROGRAM YOU WILL BE ASKED VARIOUS QUESTIONS, TO"; JA . 5090 PRINT" IDENTIFY SUMS TO BE PAID OR SAVED, THEN CALCULATE THE[4" "]FAMILIES NO .5100 PRINT" POTENTIAL INCOME AND LIVING 4" "]EXPENSES. THIS AMOUNT IS REDUCED": EJ .5110 PRINT" BY[4" "]INVESTING THE LIFE I NSURANCE PROCEEDS.": PRINT ND ·5115 PRINT"[7" "][RVSON]<PRESS ANY KEY T O CONTINUE>[RVSOFF]" AM •5116 GETK\$: IFK\$=""THEN5116 KJ •5117 PRINT"[CLEAR]" HH .5120 PRINT"[4" "]THE TOTAL"; BO ·5130 PRINT" INSURANCE NEEDED IS FOUND BY ADDING THE IMMEDIATE AND LONG -- ": EK 5140 PRINT"TERM EXPENSES AND SUBSTRACTI NG THE VALUE OF INVESTMENT ASSETS": DD ·5150 PRINT" ON HAND.":PRINT:PRINT"[4" "] TO ESTIMATE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS": IF •5160 PRINT"YOU SHOULD USE \$5,[3"0"] IF Y OU HAVE TWO[3" "]OR MORE MINOR CHILDREN. FM •5170 PRINT" USE \$4,[3"0"] FOR ONE CHILD AND \$3,[3"0"] FOR NO CHILDREN.":PRINT BJ

·5180 PRINT"[4" "]A WORK SHEET PROVIDES A	
ORS":	KO
•5190 PRINT" YOU CAN USE TO FIGURE IN THE POTENTIAL EARNINGS[5" "]FROM INVESTING"	
· ·	MF
•5200 PRINT" THE INSURANCE PROCEEDS. 1.	
A CONSERVATIVE PORTFOLIO SUCH AS BANK ; .5210 PRINT"ACCOUNTS AND BONDS (27 REAL C	AB
ROWTH AFTERINFLATION AND TAXES) OR":	GB
.5220 PRINT" 2. A MORE AGGRESSIVE INVESTM	
ENT SUCH AS STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE";	DE
•5230 PRINT" THAT MIGHT YIELD 4% REAL GRO	CL.
•5240 PRINT:PRINT"[7" "][RVSON] <press any<="" td=""><td></td></press>	
KEY TO CONTINUE>[RVSOFF]"	FE
•5250 GETK\$:IFK\$=""THEN5250	LE
•5260 PRINT"[CLEAR]":RETURN	DG
-5301 DEM* BACED ON AN ADTTOLE IN WALL	FC
•5302 REM* STREET IOURNAL! BY KAREN	OP
•5303 REM* SLATER "CHANGING LIFE-	CM
•5304 REM* INSURANCE NEEDS REQUIRE	LK
.5305 REM* PERIODIC LOOK AT YOUR FAMILY'S	CA
•5306 REM* COVERAGE"[4"."]SOURCE: BAILARD	~
5267 DEM* DIEUL & VATCED INC. CAN	OD
•5308 PEM* MATEO CALLE	PT
•5309 REM* PROGRAM BY GLENN LUMPKINS	MK
•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3	BB
•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************	BB CE
•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************	BB CE
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE
•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************	BB CE
•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************	BB CE IL
•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************	BB CE IL
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP KI
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP KI GF
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK
<ul> <li>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3</li> <li>•5311 REM************************************</li></ul>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF AP
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF AP ED
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF ED DC
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF AP ED DC
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF DC IH
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK CM KG HF ED DC IH DJ CB
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK AK CM KG HF ED DC IH DJ GB JI
<pre>•5310 REM* WRITTEN APRIL, 1984 V3 •5311 REM************************************</pre>	BB CE IL CP KI GF AK AK AK AK CM KG HF ED DC IH DJ GB JI FC

•194 A	A\$="":FORK=1TO6-LEN(G\$):A\$=A\$+" ":NE	00
.195 T	1 \$(TT)-C\$+4\$+F\$.D\$-""	LD
·197 T	FII=0THENGOSUB705: DL $(0)=F$ \$: PRINT"D	ш
ISK I	S:"DL\$(0)	GO
•198 I	I=II+1:GOTO60	OJ
•200 R	REM ROLLO DEX ***********************************	HJ
·210 I	[=1	CJ
•215 F	PRINT"[CLEAR]"	HH
•220 P SCRA	PRINT"[HOME][RVSON][PURPLE]PUSH S TO ATCH[BLUE][5" "]F1-UP, F7-DOWN, L-LO	
ADV-V	EKIFI, ";:K=")	NO
• 223 P	KINI [4 ]K-KENAME, W-WHI, [5 ]F-F	
-225 E	DISKT-FRINIOUI, A-AUTORUN	пЈ
"]"II	-1"ENTRIES[15" "][DOWN]"	MO
"		тн
.240 P	PRINT">"•	FT
•250 P	$PRINTDI (T+K) \cdot K - K + 1$	FC
•260 T	$FK_{\pm}T T_{\pm}10RK_{\pm}T T_{\pm}12THEN266$	DL
·265 G	20T023()	CF
•266 T	F(1+K) < (1+12) THENFOR $I = (1+K) TO(1+12)$	~
:PRIN	T"[21" "]":NEXTJ	KN
·270 G	GETAS: IFAS=""THEN270	HE
·280 I	FA\$="S"THEN350	HF
·285 I	FA\$="A"THEN940	HC
·290 I	FA\$="[F1]"ANDI>1THENI=I-1:GOTO220	EH
·300 I	FA\$="[F7]"ANDI <ii-1theni=i+1:goto22< td=""><td></td></ii-1theni=i+1:goto22<>	
0		EI
•310 1	IFA\$="L"THEN30	FK
·315 ]	IFA\$="W"THEN490	10
•320 1	LFA\$="V"THEN400	HE
•323 ]	IFA\$="P"THEN720	HH
•325 ]	IFA\$="R"THEN420	HK
•327	LFA\$="F"THENDDU	GA
• 331) (	5010279	UJ II
• 340 1	KEM SUKAIUH TTTTTT	JL
• 300 I	PKINI [GREEN][HUME][O [DUWN] ]SCRAIC	VA.
.251 (	([1') ][DLACK]	HC
.352	FEX (X) = FEX (X)	FR
.353	IFDI (T) = ""THEN220	BE
•355 (	COSUB705	CK
.370 0	OPEN15 8 15. PRINT#15, "SO: "+F\$: CLOSE1	0
5		MI
.380	II=II-1:DL\$(II+1)="":FORJ=ITOII:DL\$(	
J)=DI	L\$(J+1):NEXTJ:GOTO220	OJ
.390 1	REM VERIFY ******	ND
•400 1	PRINT"[CLEAR][RVSON] VERIFING THE D	
ISC[: 20	3" "]":OPEN15,8,15,"V":CLOSE15:GOTO2	MA
•410 1	REM RENAME ********************	
****		EE
•420	IFDL\$(I)=""THEN270	BF
•430	F\$=RIGHT\$(DL\$(I),LEN(DL\$(I))-6)	EG
•440	PRINT"[HOME][5"[DOWN]"][PURPLE][RVSO	
N1[3]	**************************************	

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#### TURBO 64

Turbo 64 will turn your 1541 into a super fast and efficient disk drive. Loads programs five to eight times faster, works with 99% of your basic and machine language programs. The master disk allows you to put unlimited Turbo 64 boot copies on all your disks. This disk also includes:

Auto Run Boot Maker

Auto Run Boot Maker will load and auto run your basic or machine language programs.



DMS-Errors 20,21,22,23,27 & 29 Format Single Tracks Read Disk Errors

1/2 Track Reader-read and select 1/2 track.

1/2 Track Formatter-Format a disk with 1/2 tracks. This is where the next protection schemes are coming from.

Drive Mon-Disk Drive assembler/disassembler. For your 1541.

The Doc-Disk Doctor that reads code under errors.

Sync Maker-Place a sync mark on any track out to 41. Also used for protection.

Sync Reader-Check for Sync bits on any track out to 41. Change Drive No.-Changes

drive number (7-30).

\$19.95

Disk Logger-Finds starting track, sector; start and end addresses. Disk Match-Compare any two diskettes. Byte for Byte.

New Wedge-Easier to use DOS wedge

ID Check-Check ID's on any track

Unscratch-Restore a scratched file

View RAM-Visual display of the free and used sectors on a diskette

Read/Write Test-1541 performance test

Repair a track-Repair a track with checksum errors. Reads code under errors and restores track

Fast Format-Format a disk in just 10 seconds (with verify!).



This book "BLOWS THE LOCKS OFF" protected DISKS, CARTRIDGES, and TAPES! Protection "secrets" are clearly explained along with essential information and procedures to follow for breaking protected software. An arsenal of protection breaking software is included with all listings, providing you with the tools needed! Programs include high speed error check/logging disk duplicator . . . disk picker . . . disk editor . . . Cartridge to disk/tape saver and several others for error handling and advanced disk breaking. The cartridge methods allow you to save and run cartridges from disk or tape! The tape duplicator has never been beaten! This manual is an invaluable reference aid including computer and disk maps, as well as useful tables and charts. (212 pages 11 programs)

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Book & Disk of all programs	\$29.95 US
Vic 20 book Cart & Tapes only	\$0 05 US

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WAR GAMES AUTODIALER

\$19.95



- 1-Auto Dial will automatically dial a set of numbers you choose.
- 2-Review Numbers will review numbers that were answered by a computer.
- 3-Save Numbers will save numbers where a computer answered.
- 4-Hardcopy of Numbers will print out list of numbers where a computer answered.
- 5-LOAD Numbers will load in numbers to continue where it left off.
- 6-Continue will pick up dialing where it was interrupted.



## **GEMINI BIT COPIER**

99.9% Effective!

- · 3 Minute copy program
- · Copies Bit by Bit
- Eliminates worries of all Commodore DOS errors
- · Very simple to use
- · Half tracks
- 100% machine language
- · Will not knock disk drive
- Copies quickly
- Writes errors automatically 20,21,22,23,27 & 29
- Errors are automatically transferred to new disk

- Copies identical syncs
- Supports use of two disk drives
- Unlocks disks to make your actual copies
- · No need to worry about extra sectors
- · This program covers all the

## **BULLETIN BOARD**

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IMPORTANT! Letters on white background are Bug Repellent line codes. Do not enter them! Pages 59-61 explain these codes and provide other essential information on entering Ahoy! programs. Refer to these pages before entering any programs!

BD
E
PE
GI
PJ
N
HL
3
MH
NC
E
HA
JF

FONTASIA FROM PAGE 26

3	•1 REM *** PRINTER FORMAT PGR ***	AA
I	•2 REM *** EPSON CARD/?+G FORMAT ***	AB
2	·3 REM *** WRITTEN BY JOHN LAWS ***	JA
	•4 REM *** SEPT 16, 1984 ***	EC
3	•5 REM *********	DD
1	•10 PRINT"[CLEAR]"SPC(7)"PRINTER FORMAT P	
	ROGRAM[DOWN]" "	CD
7	<ul><li>20 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]1[RVSOFF] ELITE PR</li></ul>	
	INT[DOWN]"	KI
3	<ul><li>30 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]2[RVSOFF] CONDENSE</li></ul>	
	D PRINT[DOWN]"	HH
3	•40 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]3[RVSOFF] ITALICS	
1	PRINT[DOWN]"	DD
ł	<ul><li>•50 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]4[RVSOFF] EMPHASIZ</li></ul>	
	ED PRINT[DOWN]"	FF
3	•60 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]5[RVSOFF] ENLARGED	
	PRINT[DOWN]"	HL
2	• 70 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]6[RVSOFF] DOUBLE S	
1	TRIKE PRINT[DOWN]"	OB
	•80 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]/[RVSOFF] SET LINE	
1	SPACING[DOWN]"	FF
	•90 PRINISPC(9)"[RVSON]8[RVSOFF] SET LEFT	10/
1	MARGIN[DOWN]	MM
7	• 100 PRINTSPC(9) [KVSON ]9[KVSOFF] IGNORE	ON
•	ALG DETATEDO(O) "[DUCON ] (DUCODE] OPT DO	CN
2	• ID PRINISPO(9) [RVSON]ID[RVSOFF] SEI FO	AM
2	107 DENGIN[DOWN]	AM
2	TD OVED DEDEODATION[DOLDI]"	NIT
	110 DETNTEDC(10) TNDUTUVOUD OUOTOPUL. VA.	NL
,	TEVE_IUTUENIIO	00
1	$126 V_VAI (V \phi) \cdot TEV <1 OD V >11 THEN 116$	VG
	120 A THEN A GON & COSURDON 250 200 250	VC
2	400 450 500 600 650 700 850	VP
	Cost (Cost (Cost) (Cost) (Cost)	KĽ.

AHOY! 79

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CITY

NAME

•140 PRINT#4:CLOSE4:PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN][5 "[PICHT]"]CHANGE ANOTHER FUNCTION (Y/N)"	FC	•58
.150 CETK\$. TEK\$_""THEN150	CI	.59
•160 TEK\$<>"Y" AND K\$<>"N"THEN150	KE	LT
•170 IFK\$="Y"THEN10	FF	•60
•180 END	TC	U
•200 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27): CHR\$(77): "ELITE MOD		N
E":RETURN	CG	•60
•250 PRINT#4.CHR\$(27):CHR\$(20):"CONDENSED		RE
MODE": RETURN: REM CARD+G CHANGES TO 15	IP	•61
•300 PRINT#4.CHR\$(27):CHR\$(52):"ITALICS M		LE
ODE": RETURN	JE	•65
•350 PRINT#4.CHR\$(27);CHR\$(69);"EMPHASIZE		PE
D MODE": RETURN	PP	.70
•400 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27); CHR\$(87); CHR\$(1); "E		OU
NLARGED MODE": RETURN	AM	•71
•450 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27); CHR\$(71); "DOUBLE ST		0
RIKE MODE": RETURN	GO	•72
.500 PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN]"SPC(9)"YOUR CHOI		Н
CES ARE: [DOWN]":PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]1[RV		•73
SOFF] 7/72 IN SPACING[DOWN]"	JJ	•74
•501 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]2[RVSOFF] 1/8 IN		•75
SPACING (9/72)[DOWN]":PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON		•76
]3[RVSOFF] 1/6 IN SPACING (12/72)[DOWN]"	CF	LI
·502 PRINTSPC(9)"[RVSON]4[RVSOFF] N/72 IN		•77
SPACING[DOWN]"	JH	OR
•503 GETK\$: IFK\$=""THEN503	HB	•80
•504 K=VAL(K\$):IFK <1 OR K >4 THEN 503	FH	IN
.505 ON K GOTO 590,580,570,510	PN	•81
•506 GOT0503	CK	R\$
•510 INPUT"[DOWN][RIGHT][RIGHT]WHAT VALUE		•82
DO YOU WANT TO GIVE N";N	ML	•85
•520 IF N=0 THEN510	DA	S
•530 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27); CHR\$(65); CHR\$(N); N;		•86
"/72 IN. LINE": PRINT#4, "SPACING SET"	IA	KI
•531 RETURN	IM	•87
•570 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27) CHR\$(50);"1/6 IN. (1		AG
2/72) LINE": PRINT#4, "SPACING SET": RETURN	EC	

	•580 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27); CHR\$(48); "1/8 IN. (	TP
, I	•59() PRINT#4 CHR\$(27) • CHR\$(49) • "7/72 IN.	JE
ŝ	LINE":PRINT#4, "SPACING SET":RETURN	JP
7	.600 PRINT" [CLEAR] [DOWN] WHAT COLUMN DO YO	
3	U WANT LEFT MARGIN":PRINTSPC(15);:INPUT	
	N	GI
5	•605 PRINT#4:CLOSE4:OPEN4,4,4:REM TRANSPA	
,	RENT MODE ON STAR IS 4,4,6	AJ
	•019 PKINI#4, CHK\$(27); CHK\$(198); CHK\$(N);	СТ
,	.650 DDTNT#4 CUD¢(27).CUD¢(56)."TCNOPE DA	UT.
1	PER-END SIGNAL": RETURN	D.J
>	•700 PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN][DOWN][RIGHT]DO Y	
	OU WISH TO SET THE FORM LENGTH BY[DOWN]"	FG
1	•710 PRINTSPC(9);"[RVSON]1[RVSOFF] NUMBER	
	OF LINES[DOWN]"	OI
)	•720 PRINTSPC(9);"[RVSON]2[RVSOFF] BY INC	
	H LENGTH[DOWN]"	LB
	•730 GETK\$:1FK\$=""THEN730	GN
1	• 740 K=VAL(K\$): $1FK <> 1$ AND K $<> 2$ THEN 730	LE
	• 750 IF $K=2$ THEN SUU • 760 DETNUT! [ DOWN ] "SPC(Q) • • TNDIFUT! HOW MANY	rJ
7	ITNES PER PACE".N	06
	•77() PRINT#4 CHR\$(27) • CHR\$(67) • CHR\$(N) • "F	00
H	ORM LENGTH IS"N"LINES PER PAGE": RETURN	HN
B	<pre>*800 PRINT"[DOWN]"SPC(9)::INPUT"HOW MANY</pre>	
H	INCHES PER PAGE";N	NP
N	•810 PRINT#4, CHR\$(27); CHR\$(67); CHR\$(0); CH	
X	R\$(N); "FORM LENGTH IS"N"INCHES PER PAGE"	GB
	•820 RETURN	IM
-	•850 PRINT"[CLEAR][DOWN]HOW MANY LINES TO	MO
A	SKIP UN BUITUM UF PAGE":INPUT N	MO
٨	VID OVED DEDEODATION SET	K T
M	. 970 DDINT#/, "WITTHIN"I INES AT BOTTOM OF D	кJ
1	ACE BEING LEET BLANK" · RETURN	OA

# VIC 20 BUG REPELLENT LINE CODES FOR FONTASIA

LN# 1 :ED	LN# 50 :DD	LN# 120:AD	LN# 300:KC	LN# 505:BJ	LN# 600:CM	LN# 750:PJ
LN# 2 :AG	LN# 60 : JP	LN# 130:HC	LN# 350:NF	LN# 506:CK	LN# 605:PH	LN# 760:DA
LN# 3 :MD	LN# 70 :NM	LN# 140:HM	LN# 400:00	LN# 510:JD	LN# 610:CA	LN# 770:MI
LN# 4 :JB	LN# 80 :IH	LN# 150:GJ	LN# 450:KG	LN# 520:AE	LN# 650:NK	LN# 800:NF
LN# 5 :PC	LN# 90 :HP	LN# 160:GC	LN# 500:PA	LN# 530:HG	LN# 700:IB	LN# 810:LK
LN# 10:E0	LN# 100:0G	LN# 170:FF	LN# 501:PM	LN# 531:IM	LN# 710:NB	LN# 820:IM
LN# 20:0H	LN# 105:NP	LN# 180:IC	LN# 502:AJ	LN# 570:KG	LN# 720:FF	LN# 850:EO
LN# 30:10	LN# 107:IJ	LN# 200:BI	LN# 503:HB	LN# 580:DO	LN# 730:GN	LN# 860:GE
LN# 40:JI	LN# 110:BC	LN# 250:EK	LN# 504:0E	LN# 590:0B	LN# 740:01	LN# 870:LI

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if if e

If your computer is equipped with a modem, you can call *Ahoy*?'s Bulletin Board System any hour of the day, any day of the week to exchange electronic mail with other Commodore users or download files like the following:

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tions of Scuttlebutt

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- Corrections to programs
   and articles
- Detailed descriptions of back issues
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#### Continued from page 12

Also from CDA, the Micro Kitchen Companion (designed to read and manipulate their Cookbooks-on-Disk) provides scaling up and down for serving size and 14 search criteria. Price of the C-64 disk is \$39.95, which includes a free Cookbook-on-Disk (usually retailing for \$14.95).

Concept Development Associates, Inc., 7960 Old Georgetown Road-Suite 2D, Bethesda, MD 20814 (phone: 301-951-0997).

Recipes Supreme from Melcher Software includes 40 recipes and allows the user to add his own. Search by ingredient and adjustment for serving size are included. C-64 disk is \$19.95 plus \$3.00 postage.

Melcher Software, P.O. Box 213, Midland, MI 48640 (phone: 517-631-7607).

#### WINTER GAMES

Two more war games from the

dogfaces at SSI, both on C-64 disk, both \$39.95:

Field of Fire retraces eight WWII battles fought by the First Infantry Division's Easy Company in North Africa and Europe. You must apply such military concepts as concentration of force, cover fire, flanking, and selective maneuver to defeat vour computer-directed enemy.

Imperium Galactum lets you strive for bigger stakes: an expanse of 50 solar systems. As the master of an industrial world you oppose up to three players in your attempt to increase the population of your superior race through colonization and conquest.

Strategic Simulations Inc., 883 Stierlin Road, Bldg. A-200, Mountain View, CA 94043-1983 (phone: 415-964-1353).

Based on the laws of probability, Mariah centers around the myth of Crismel, who tried to gain control of the wind and thereby the world. You may play against the computer or up to nine other players. For the C-64; \$33.50.

New Leaf Inc., 120 Lynnhaven, Belleview, IL 62223 (phone: 618-397-3660).

Broderbund's Karateka (\$34.95) pits a young karate master against the evil warlord who has imprisoned his bride-to-be. You joystick-control him through battles with a succession of warriors, while watching out for assorted dangers. For the 64.

Broderbund Software, 17 Paul Drive, San Rafael, CA 94903-2101 (phone: 415-479-1170).

On-Court Tennis provides full racquet control over groundstrokes (angle and spin), serves, lobs, and smashes, and allows you the choice of playing a human opponent or one of four computer-provided challengers. For the C-64; \$31.95.

Gamestar, Inc., 1302 State Street,



# **NEWS**

Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (phone: 805-963-3487).

HesGames, mentioned here in December, has been reacquired by 3-2-1 Software, who have changed the name to S-Games and dropped the price to \$14.95. Distributor is Data Northwest, 3831 Stoneway North, Seattle, WA 98103 (phone: 206-633-0524).

#### EDUCATE YOUR MIND

Two additions to Orbyte's ChallengeWare series, both on C-64 disk, both \$29.95:

Jigsaw Joggle lets the child study and then attempt to reassemble 16 pictures, ranging from storybook drawings to famous masterpieces.

History Flash allows two players to compete in answering questions on American History from 1492 to the present.

For a free ChallengeWare catalog contact Orbyte Software, P.O. Box players manipulate fronts, winds,

948. Waterbury, CT 06720 (phone: in CT 203-621-9361; rest of USA 1-800-253-2600).

Buy any two Springboard educational programs before February 15 and you'll get your choice of a third free from the manufacturer. Ask your dealer about the "1 + 1 = 3" promotion or contact Springboard Software, Inc., 7807 Creekridge Circle, Minneapolis, MN 55435 (phone: 612-944-3912).

Davidson & Associates have adapted Spell It! to the 64, containing 1000 commonly butchered words in four separate exercises. On disk; \$49.95.

Davidson & Associates, 6069 Groveoak Place #12, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274 (phone: 213-373-0971).

Five new C-64 programs from CBS Software, all on disk:

Weather Tamers (\$39.95) lets

temperature, and other meteorological elements to create weather appropriate for various North American regions.

Forecast! (\$49.95) allows users to chart weather patterns, track hurricanes, and learn how atmospheric conditions combine to produce weather.

Pathwords (\$34.95) requires one to four players to form words by linking letters on a 109-letter grid.

Big Bird's Funhouse (\$34.95) lets one player aged three to six search for the hiding places of Big Bird and three other Muppets.

Astro-Grover (\$34.95) requires a three to six year old child to answer arithmetic questions to help Grover build a city or launch a spaceship.

Tech-Sketch is giving away still more free light pens, with the first three releases in its new science education series. The pens will be included for a limited time with Struc-



Reader Service No. 157

ture of Leaves, Molecules and Atoms, or Passive Transport, all for the C-64.

Tech-Sketch, Inc., 26 Just Rd., Fairfield, NJ 07006 (phone: in NJ 201-227-7724; rest of USA 1-800-526-2514).



Tech-Sketch's Molecules and Atoms for high schoolers. READER SERVICE NO. 179

#### THE DIE IS CAST

As if the software business wasn't enough of a crapshoot, Screenplay, Inc., has contracted with Caesars World Productions (owners of the famous casino hotels in Las Vegas and Atlantic City) to produce the *Caesar's Guide to Gaming* series for the Commodore 64.

The first scheduled release, *Blackjack* (\$69.95), and subsequent releases like *Roulette*, *Craps*, and *Baccarat* will provide instructional drills that simulate actual casino play. Incorrect moves are stored in the computer memory for later redrilling.

Screenplay, Inc., 1095 Airport Rd., Minden, NV 89432 (phone: 800-334-5470).

#### STATIC PROTECTORS

You may have experienced some of the problems that can be caused by too much static electricity around your computer and peripherals: loss or alteration of memory, crashes, system failures, etc., etc. Advanced Marketing Concepts promises that their Static Buster, which attaches to your computer screen and keyboard or disk drive, will dissipate up to 20,000 volts in as little as 2 seconds, as well as prevent any backcharge of static electricity to the computer, monitor, or peripherals.





Charleswater's Electra computer pad dissipates static. READER SERVICE NO. 180

Advanced Marketing Concepts, 19301 Ventura Blvd., Tarzana, CA 91356 (phone: 818-342-8877).

Another solution is Charleswater Products' Electra computer or keyboard pads of cushioned vinyl. Available in beige, blue, or brown, the 26 x 24" computer pad is priced at \$50.00, the 22 x 11<sup>1</sup>/4" keyboard pad at \$25.00.

Charleswater Products, Inc., 93 Border Street, West Newton, MA 02165 (phone: 617-964-8370).

3M's First Touch desktop pad, measuring  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ ", is also designed to drain away static charge by means

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Reader Service No. 176

of its semi-conductive vinyl overlay and highly conductive "scrim" intermediate layer. Its price is \$39.95.

3M, P.O. Box 33600, St. Paul, MN 55133 (phone: 612-733-1186).

#### NO REGARD

The *Swift* spreadsheet will permit entries in response to scripted text prompts without regard to placement of values in cells. Conditionals can be used to jump to specified cells or do alternate computations, and automatic saving, loading, and printing of the 6600 cells or ranges of cells is programmable. Price of the C-64 diskette is \$29.95.

Audiogenic, Ltd., c/o Regenics, Inc., P.O. Box 767, Orange, CA 92666 (phone: 714-639-9396).

#### ALFRED PACKS 'EM IN

We thought the 15 utilitie: contained on Applied Technologies' Bits and Pieces disk (see December Scuttlebutt) was quite a bit for \$29.95. Then we learned of Alfred's Beginning BASIC on the Commodore 64. Your \$19.95 buys you a 198-page book of programming in-

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Alfred, 15335 Morrison Street, P.O. Box 5964, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413 (phone: 818-995-8811).

#### FURTHER ADVENTURES

The shoot -'em-up is not dead, but more and more of them are withering on store shelves while players reach for adventure games, both graphic and non. Even Activision, masters of arcade-style action, have branched into production of "living novels," which they define as computer games with the text and plot of a novel, animated illustration, and an interactive story.



We don't know how all these kingdoms and civilizations keep getting misplaced, but to help Indy find this one will require resourcefulness and problemsolving abilities. READER SERVICE NO. 202

In *The Tracer Sanction* you dog the interplanetary criminal known as The Wing across a strange solar system, solving different puzzles on each planet you visit.

*Mindshadow* really stacks the deck against you, awakening you on a desert island, a victim of both shipwreck and amnesia. You must find your way back to civilization and discover your identity.

Both on disk for the C-64; \$31.95 each.

Activision, Inc., 2350 Bayshore Frontage Road, Mountain View, CA 94043 (phone: 415-960-0410).

Another animated adventure, Mindscape's *Indiana Jones in the Lost Kingdom*, requires the player to find his way through six rooms, each with a puzzle to solve, en route to discovering the secret of a lost civilization. On disk for the 64; \$29.95.

Mindscape Inc., 3444 Dundee Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 (phone: 312-480-7667).

Forget graphics. Forget music. The main thing computer games have over board games is that there are no dice to lose, or cards to get dog-eared. But Word Inc. has incorporated both into Narnia and Dawntreader, based on C.S. Lewis' Chronicles of Narnia series. The arcade/adventure games utilize dice and cards "to add the elements of chance and surprise you don't find in other computer games." Silly us-we thought those elements could be programmed into games. A free book is included with each C-64 disk; retail price is \$39.95.

Word Inc., Waco, TX 76703.

Up to the point where you catch a ride on a Vogon flagship moments before the destruction of the earth. Infocom's The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy mirrors the plot of Douglas Adams' delightful novel. From then on, you'll interact with the characters and locales of the book in a series of new adventures by Adams. On disk for the C-64, \$34.95; for the Plus/4, \$39.95.

Infocom, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 (phone: 617-492-1031).

If you'd like to get on the bandwagon, Electronic Arts' Adventure Construction Set (\$50.00) will let you create your own storylines, characters, settings, and sound effects without programming knowledge. While you can design any type of adventure you choose, fantasy, mys-

#### tery, and science fiction formats are provided, each with appropriate graphics, objects, and terrain. The C-64 disk also includes Land of Aventuria, a tutorial comprising seven mini-adventures; and Rivers of Light, a complete adventure game set in ancient Egypt.

Electronic Arts, 2755 Campus Drive, San Mateo, CA 94403 (phone: 415-571-7171).

#### PRINTOUT

At least until someone invents a computer cable that reaches into the bathroom, computer books will continue to thrive-as is evidenced by the following recent releases:

Commodore Logo: Activities for Exploring Turtle Graphics begins with easy hands-on activities and progresses to sophisticated graphic designs. \$14.95 from Brady Communications Co., Inc., Bowie, MD 20715 (phone: 301-262-6300).

If you'd like to look into portable computers other than the SX-64 (reviewed this issue), Thinking Small-The Buyer's Guide to Portable Computers from Addison-Wesley covers over 40 from transportable (like the

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Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA 01867 (phone: 617-944-3700).

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### HOW DO GAMES PLAY?

Continued from page 33

50 becomes 245, 51 becomes 246, and so on. And in line 1200, the beginning of the loop should be FOR I = 245 TO 252.

Of course, these changes only make space for the new rooms in the various arrays, and move the "you can't go that way" messages out of the way. To get to the new rooms, you have to add them to the Room Direction Table and the Room Name Table by adding new program lines after 1175 and changing some of the old direction table entries to get the player to the new rooms.

#### CHRIS CRAWFORD ON GAME DESIGN

Chris Crawford is the designer and programmer who created *Eastern Front: 1941*, *Legionnaire*, and *Excalibur*, among others. Crawford began his game creations back when Atari was the only powerful and easily programmable home computer with good television color handling – i.e., before the VIC and Commodore 64. So his game designs have been primarily for the Atari. Even though specific games are tied to specific computers, the principles of computer game design transcend hardware barriers, and his book is valuable for any amateur or novice game designer.

His book is strongest when he talks about the actual process of designing a game—both the general principles and the specific example of how he developed *Excalibur*. He won't tell you anything about specific programming techniques, like how to do page-flipping or how to handle joystick input. He'll tell you something much more important: how to decide *when* to use page-flipping and *when* to use a joystick.

#### PROCRUSTEAN PROGRAMMING

You remember the Greek legend of Procrustes, the charming host who would put his guests on his cleverly designed bed; if the guest was too short for the bed, Procrustes would stretch him to fit, and if the guest was too long, Procrustes would cut off the excess.

No doubt if he had lived nowadays he would have opened a motel which advertised "our beds are an exact fit for everybody"-but public relations in those days weren't so good, and now the "bed of Procrustes" is remembered as the first time somebody tried to force software to fit into hardware it just wasn't designed for. After a lot of blood, sweat, and tears, it might fit-but nobody's very happy about it.

Crawford has little patience with game designers who try to bend the computer to fit their preconceived game ideas. Like any artist, he expects the game designer to understand his or her medium and work around its limitations while emphasizing its strengths.

For instance, non-computer war simulation games often use gameboards divided into hexagonal spaces, which allow fairly equal movement in all directions. But the computer, tied as it is to the raster-scan television screen,

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doesn't do hexagons very well. It doesn't even do squares —the basic shape on the computer's screen is the vertical rectangle. Now, with elaborate programming you can indeed draw little hexagons on the screen. But why bother? Instead, use the basic shapes of the computer. Don't try to turn the computer into something it isn't.

But the computer has strengths, as well as limitations, and you should know those well enough to use them. For instance, the size of the game board is often a problem with non-computer board games. A mammoth board just gets in the way after a while. But the computer can maintain huge playing fields, much larger than you could possibly have in a board game.

Larger? How? The TV screen is *smaller* than the average game board. Ah, but the computer can quickly move from one screen to another with page-flipping. Let's take the game *Clue*, a mystery-solving puzzle game that requires the player to move from room to room, checking for clues and asking questions. As I recall, there are nine or ten rooms on the *Clue* game board. I remember that as little kids playing *Clue*, my siblings and I often wished we could go visit rooms that weren't on the board—the attic, for instance, or the basement, or the bathroom.

A computer version of this gameboard could not effectively show ten shows. A single screen could probably show only four or five. However, you could easily have ten or twelve screens in memory, each with four rooms or so. Then, when the player moved off the edge of the screen, the program would "flip" to another page of screen memory and show the screenful of rooms that adjoined the previous screen. If the player's figure touched a stairway, the program could "flip" upstairs or downstairs. And if the mansion really needs to be large, more rooms could be stored on disk, to be brought into memory when they're needed.

Duplicating the *Clue* gameboard on the screen would be foolish—each room would be so small it would be almost invisible. But adapting the basic idea—a mansion with many different rooms—and using the features of the computer, we can make a house that "flows," so that movement is much freer and passes through a much larger area than could ever be made to fit on a flat gameboard on your dining room table.

Furthermore, since the computer is smarter and more versatile than the cardboard playing field of *Clue*, you can program it to do tricks. *Clue* has two "secret" passages connecting the opposite corners of the board. However, they aren't much of a secret, since they are plainly visible to all the players. But the computer can maintain secret passages that really are secret—you can't find it until you touch a particular spot on the wall, for instance, or until you touch two items of furniture in the right order. Then you suddenly find an open door, or fall through a trap into another room.

And the computer doesn't have to use the same secret passage all the time. You could program such a mansion with a hundred possible secret passages; each time a game was started, the program would randomly select three or four of those passages to be active.

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(In fact, this sounds like so much fun I think I'll devote next month's article to creating that mansion, with secret passages and page-flipping to move around.)

So the computer's limitation – a screen too small to show a full-size game board – is easily matched by its strength – memory enough and an operating system versatile enough to allow instant movement from one part of the house to another.

Besides page-flipping, there's another option. The wonderful game *Murder on the Zinderneuf* from Electronic Arts is essentially a souped-up *Clue* game. You are a detective going from room to room on a luxury zeppelin, desperately trying to solve the crime before the flight of the Zinderneuf ends. Instead of flipping from room to room, however, *Murder on the Zinderneuf* scrolls vertically through the zeppelin. This is a technique that absolutely requires machine language on the Commodore 64, and so we probably won't ever deal with it in these articles; but if you are mastering 6510 machine language and vertical-blank interrupts you'll find that smooth and gradual movement through vast areas of memory is relatively easy to do.

#### ON TO THE QUIBBLES

Crawford's perceptive look at the limitations and possibilities of computer game design is worth the price of the book-but other parts of the book range from debatable to silly. Which is a comfort-if Crawford were *perfect*, the rest of us could hang up our hats and leave computer game design to him. In fact, he gives the distinct impression that in his opinion most game designers *should* hang up their hats. But far too often, what Crawford calls "bad design" is really just "games Chris Crawford isn't interested in."

For instance, Crawford has no patience at all with sports simulation games. "They are anachronisms from the early days of computer game design when computer games had no separate identity. Lacking original ideas, designers turned to sports for models." This is, if you think about it a moment, just about the silliest thing Crawford could have said.

After all, his most famous and popular games are simulations, not of sports, but of war. One could as easily say, "Chris Crawford, lacking original ideas, turned to war for models." How is it "superior" to create a program that allows a player to be the general of the German forces on the eastern front in 1941, carefully simulating the attack and defense of a vast battlefield, and "inferior" to create a program that allows a player to be the coach of the Washington Redskins playing the Dallas Cowboys, carefully simulating the offense and defense of a hundred-yard football field?

Crawford, a long-time non-computer wargamer, simply likes wargames better than sports. Nothing wrong with that. But his almost angry comments in several places in the book about how stupid it is to simulate sports on the computer made *me* see red. I'm one of those people who has never had any athletic ability – but I enjoy very much playing football or basketball on the computer. The *Track-and-Field* videogame that came out in time for last summer's Olympics had me enthralled, until I was able to set the broad-jump and javelin records on the machine in our local arcade.

Some sports simulation games, like *Track-and-Field*, allow you to duplicate some of the aspects of athletic performance, like timing and quickness, while the computer takes care of other things, like brute strength and body weight. Other sports simulation games do what war simulation games do—allow you to develop strategy, to outthink the other guy (or the computer). Crawford's biases aside, he shows no reason whatsoever for distinguishing between war simulations and sports simulations – and once the baselessness of his bias is clear, it calls a lot of his other philosophical statements into question.

#### **DEFINING A GAME**

For instance, Crawford devotes a good deal of his time to telling us what a game is *not*. "We must be careful to distinguish between athletic games and athletic competitions. For example, a race is a competition.... I distinguish between [games and competitions] by the degree of interaction among players." To him, a race is merely a competition, because you could run your race alone, with a stopwatch, and it wouldn't make much difference (except for the psychological effect of having the other guy pounding away a few steps ahead of you, or a few steps behind). Wrestling, on the other hand, is a game, because it simply cannot be done without two opponents.

But here he's playing semantic games that are almost meaningless. We don't use the words *game* and *competition* that way. Races and matches have always been part of the Olympic Games. We consider golf to be a game, and yet the other player's performance is almost irrelevant to your own. At the same time, wrestling is certainly a competition.

The real problem is not that Crawford has not noticed an important distinction, it is that he has insisted that one is a game and the other is not. This is as silly as when a pedantic snob insists that one style of painting is not "art." Of course it's art. Maybe not *good* art, maybe not art that you *like*, but still art, nonetheless.

Likewise, wrestling and racing are both games, and the computer versions of both are also games. However, wrestling is a highly interactive game, and racing is not.

What Crawford fails to see is that few computer games are truly interactive between *human* opponents, but *all* computer games are highly interactive between the human player and the computer game designer.

#### **DESIGNER AND PLAYER**

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hind the course is the human designer. The course designer created a single course, but one which changes with the weather, the seasons, and the player's own ability, so it never plays the same way twice.

The computer gamewright is much like the golf course designer. When you design a game, you are creating a milieu, a world, like the golf course designer does. The player and the designer are interacting to create the game.

Crawford's distinction between games and competitions is meaningless. However, it is not meaningless to say that the more interactive a computer game is, the more likely it is to stay interesting. That is, the more the player himself can change the milieu of the game, the more fun it is to play.

Take *Space Invaders*. About the only thing you can do is move your guy back and forth, shoot up the bad guys, and hide behind barriers. You can create tiny "windows" in the barriers to shoot through, if you like. And that's about it.

But in a game like *Dig-Dug*, every move you make digs a path, which the enemy creatures usually travel through. You are, in essence, creating the game board as you play, and the game requires you to develop complex geometries in several dimensions in order to win. *Dig-Dug*, then, has a high degree of interaction between the player and the game designer, while *Space Invaders* has almost none.

Yet Space Invaders is no less a true game than Dig-Dug, and Dig-Dug is no less a game than Eastern Front: 1941, with its excellent artificial intelligence routines and even higher degree of interaction between player and designer. It is snobbish to say otherwise.

Having said that, though, let me affirm again that if anyone has earned the right to be a snob about computer games, it's Chris Crawford. There's no law that says that just because you know how to make great games, you must also know how to explain what makes games great. In fact, even Crawford's biases are worth reading, as long as you don't *believe* them, for they are a clear demonstration of why gamewrights are artists, not just programmers.

For Crawford's brilliant games are as much a product of his biases as of his understanding. Certain types of things *feel* right to him in games, while other things don't. When something doesn't feel right, he knows it doesn't belong in his game, and no matter what reason he assigns to that feeling, he is absolutely correct to obey it. Chris Crawford's artistic sensibility tells him to reject sports simulations and to strive for ever higher degrees of interaction. Great! I'll go to somebody else when I want to buy a sports game, and when I want a wonderful, highly interactive, brilliantly programmed wargame Chris Crawford will get my money.

And when I want a valuable and fascinating book on computer game design, he'll get my money again. Not because his book will teach me all there is to know about game design, and not because everything in his book is true. But rather because his book will tell me the story of how he designs games, and from his experience I can learn more about how *I* design games.

When it comes down to it, though, game design, unlike game programming, can't be *taught*. In my articles in *Ahoy!*, I can teach you techniques that you might need in order to program games, and I can give you some ideas about game design, but in the end, the difference between brilliant gamewrights and schlockmeisters is their own sense of what is and is not good and right in the game. That can't be taught. It can only be discovered by the gamewright as he or she practices the art.

#### DIVIDING GAMES INTO GROUPS

For that reason I freely forgive Crawford for spending many pages on a worse-than-useless "taxonomy" of games, dividing games into genera and species as if they were natural objects. His divisions are not clear-cut, like the standard used for differentiating species of living things—if they can't mate and produce fertile offspring, they're different species. Instead, he divides games the way that Aristotle divided animals—according to some superficial differences in function. There are walking animals, flying animals, and swimming animals. Don't ask what bats, penguins, seals, and beavers are.

How else can we make any use of a taxonomy that distinguishes between "combat games" and "paddle games." Can't you conceive of a combat game played with a paddle? I can. Can't you conceive of a combat game that is also a maze game? We who have played *Tron* know that it can be done.

The problem is not just that Crawford's distinctions aren't good—it's that games can't be divided into distinct classes at all, and attempting to do so is a marketing strategy, not a critical strategy. The guys who sell you disks in cellophane wrappers, so you can't possibly tell what the game is, use marketing terms like "text adventure," "graphic adventure," "maze game," etc., so you have some idea of what you're spending forty bucks to buy.

But text adventures usually include mazes; combat is at the heart of many *Dungeons and Dragons*-type games; paddles and joysticks are just two types of controllers which can be used in any type of game; and fast-action games often require as much strategy as tactics.

Instead of dividing games into neat little compartments, which shouldn't and can't honestly be done, it is much more useful to isolate different problems or traits of games. A game can be highly interactive or only slightly so; a game can be either highly visual or less so; it can be representational or abstract; it can emphasize puzzle-solving; it can require quick reflexes. Any game can partake of each possible trait to a greater or lesser degree, just as novels can be descriptive, full of action, puzzling, written in beautiful language, or sexy—all at once, or one at a time. What matters is not finding labels for types or classes of games, but rather finding different aspects of how games work, and seeing how different games emphasize or ignore those aspects.

Now we're standing on the edge of philosophy of criticism, and that isn't what you signed up for when you began reading this article. I think it's important, though, to remember that you don't have to limit yourself to thinking, "I'm going to do a maze game" or "I'm going to do a strategy game," as if you couldn't do a strategy game set in a maze, or couldn't design a fast-action maze game that required strategic thought.

Far better is to do what Crawford himself actually does. Forget the classifications. Think of what fascinates you, what you would love to play if only someone would create it—and then start figuring out how to bring it to life on the computer's screen. Let pin-headed critics like me come along later and argue about whether you created a type-A game or a type-B game. As long as it's *your* type of game, chances are that if your programming is good and the game actually does what you wanted it to do, other people will like it, too. Then the critics can say what they want, and it makes no difference at all.

#### NEXT TIME

As I mentioned above, next time we'll create an elaborate mansion that we can move around in, complete with secret passages that change each time we play. As usual, it won't be a complete game, but rather a starting point for your own games.

And if you have questions or suggestions or viciously scathing remarks, please send them in to *Ahoy!*, and we will not only answer them as quickly as possible, we will also hold you up to public ridicule in the process. After all, if it works for David Letterman, why shouldn't it work for us?  $\Box$ 

# <u>TELELINK 64</u>

Continued from page 17

or destroyed).

Choices 1 and 2 turn the buffer ON and OFF, respectively. These functions apply only to the terminal mode, for there is no need to turn the buffer on when loading text files.

Choice 3 returns you to the main menu.

#### OVERLAY

The *Telelink Overlay* program that follows the listing for *Telelink* (see page 70) will produce an overlay for use with the program. It should be typed into your 64 and SAVEd using the filename "TELINK OVERLA". When RUN, the program will print an overlay to be cut out and placed over the function keys. It will show you, at a glance, what each function key does while in the terminal mode or the search text mode. For the benefit of those who don't have a printer, a version of the overlay appears on this page. Just photocopy it and cut it out.

Watch for additions to *Telelink 64* in future issues of *Ahoy!* If you have any suggestions for additions you would like to see or any type of program at all, write to me care of *Ahoy!* I will respond where appropriate. Happy telecommunicating!  $\Box$ 

SEE PROGRAM LISTINGS ON PAGE 69



# COMMODARIES

#### By Dale Rupert



ach month, we'll present several challenges designed to stimulate your synapses and toggle the bits in your cerebral random access memory. Send your solutions to:

Commodares, c/o Ahoy! P.O. Box 723 Bethel, CT 06801

We will print and discuss the cleverest, simplest, shortest, most interesting, and/or most unusual solutions. Be sure to identify the *name* and *number* of the problems you are solving. Also show sample runs if possible, where appropriate. Programs on diskettes are welcome, but they must be accompanied by listings. Also tell what makes your solutions unique or interesting, if they are. You must enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want any of your materials returned.

Your original programming problems, suggestions, and ideas are equally welcome! The best ones will become *Commodares*.

#### **PROBLEM #14-1: MAXIMUS INPUT**

This problem was submitted by Hugh Rountree (Perry, FL). Your task is to write an input routine which allows the user to type up to 255 characters before pressing the RETURN key. The characters are stored in a single string variable. All keyboard characters are allowed, including commas, quotes, etc. Only the RETURN key and the DELETE key are functional. All others are stored in the string variable. One more catch: the routine must display a cursor. That should hold you for awhile. Hugh's solution will be listed next month.

#### **PROBLEM #14-2: SINGLES ONLY**

Most of you are familiar with the sentence "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" which is used to verify that all keys on a typewriter work. This problem is to write a program to evaluate other such sentences. Specifically, the user types a sentence. The computer outputs a list of which letters of the alphabet are missing from the sentence. As an added feature, the program lists all letters which are duplicated within the sentence. A "perfect" typewriter tester would contain a single occurrence of each and every letter. If you find any such sentences, send them along with your solution.

#### **PROBLEM #14-3: DIGITAL DEDUCTION**

This problem was sent by Patrick Bergin (District Heights, MD). Write a program in which the computer

guesses your secret number between 1 and 1000 in 10 guesses or less. You provide only the clues "too high" or "too low" in response. (Can your program guarantee fewer than 10 guesses by the computer?)

PROBLEM #14-4: ROMAN TRANSLATION

James Killman (Memphis, TN) suggested doing the opposite of *Commodare #10-2: Roman Numerals.* So here it is. Write a program which accepts any Roman numeral between 1 and MMMCMXCIX (3999) and prints out the proper Arabic value. Don't make it fancy but make it neat!

This month we will look at reader's solutions to October *Commodares*, among other things. In response to *Problem #9-2: Never Ending*, Jim Speers (Niles, MI) defined this interesting function:

DEF FNC(X) = X - (X < 7) + 6\*(X = 7)

In the middle of a FOR-NEXT loop, Jim used statements similar to these:

POKE 646,C : C = FNC(C) : PRINT C

The value of C was initially set to 1. Can you figure out the purpose of this function and these statements? Get out the paper and pencil to calculate values of the function before you type it into your computer. We might call this a cycling function.

Problem #10-1: Numeric Palindrome was certainly a computational challenge. No one sent the palindrome for the number 196. This is not surprising since even the big machines have supposedly not been able to find the solution (let us know if you have such a solution!). By far the most concise program was submitted by Barbara Steinman (New York, NY). Her solution, even further simplified, is listed here:

1 REM PROBLEM #10-1: NUMERIC PALINDROME 2 REM SOLUTION BY BARBARA STEINMAN 10 INPUT"ENTER A NUMBER";X\$:L=LEN(X\$) 20 PRINT C"STEPS":Y\$="":GOSUB100:IFX\$=Y\$ THEN PRINT X\$:END 30 IF L>8 THEN PRINT "TOO LARGE":END 40 T=VAL(X\$)+VAL(Y\$):X\$=MID\$(STR\$(T),2): L=LEN(X\$):Y\$="":GOSUB100:C=C+1:GOTO20 100 FORJ=LT01STEP-1: Y\$=Y\$+MID\$(X\$,J,1): NEXT:RETURN

Michael Hooper (Tyler, TX) and David DeSha (Chat-AHOY! 99 tanooga, TN) sent solutions which provided step by step outputs so that the user could see the progress of the computer as it worked. All three programs were limited to working with numbers up to nine digits long.

Jeff Stremming (Teutopolis, IL) went a step further and created his own addition routines so that his program could work with numbers up to 255 digits long. He found the palindrome for 187 to be 8813200023188 in 23 passes and 11.33 seconds. The essence of his program is listed below. Can anyone expand it to be able to handle even longer numbers?

1 REM PROBLEM #10-1: NUMERIC PALINDROME 2 REM SOLUTION BY JEFF STREMMING 120 INPUT"ENTER A NUMBER";N 130 IF N>999999999 OR N<5 THEN 120 140 PRINT"SCREEN OR PRINTER (S/P)"; 150 GETR\$: IFR\$=""THEN150 160 IFR\$="S"THENE=2:OPENE, 3:GOTO190 170 IFR\$="P"THENE=3:OPENE,4:GOT0190 180 GOT0150 190 PRINT#E:PRINT#E, "NUMBER =";N 200 C=0:T0=TI 210 A\$=STR\$(N):L1=LEN(A\$):A\$=RIGHT\$(A\$,L 1 - 1)220 L1=LEN(A\$):B\$="" 230 FORL=L1T01STEP-1:B\$=B\$+MID\$(A\$,L,1): NEXT 240 IFC=0THEN260 250 IFA\$=B\$THEN350 260 F=0:F\$="" 270 FORL=L1T01STEP-1 280 A=VAL(MID\$(A\$,L,1)):B=VAL(MID\$(B\$,L, 1)) 290 D=A+B+F:IFD>9THENF=1:GOTO310 300 F=0 310 D\$=STR\$(D):D\$=RIGHT\$(D\$,1):F\$=D\$+F\$: NEXT 320 IFLEN(F\$)>254ANDDF=1THEN380 330 IFF=1THENF\$="1"+F\$ 340 C=C+1:A\$=F\$:GOT0220 350 PRINT#E, "THE PALINDROME IS ":A\$ 360 PRINT#E, "NUMBER OF PASSES =":C 370 PRINT#E, (TI-TO)/60"SECONDS": PRINT#E: CLOSEE: END 380 PRINT#E, "OVERFLOW AT ";C;" PASSES" 390 GOT0370

David DeSha noted that all palindromes greater than 10 were multiples of 11. Are any of you math buffs able to prove or disprove this conjecture?

The biggest response this month was for *Problem* #10-2: *Roman Numerals*. Programs ranged from elegant to sublime (and from 5 lines to 70 lines in length). The two most concise solutions were sent by David Alan Wright (New Britain, CT) and by the Clifton Park, NY VIC 20 and C-64 Users Group. Their solutions are listed below. Notice the two completely different approaches.

100 AHOY!

4

1 REM PROBLEM #10-2: ROMAN NUMERALS

2 REM SOLUTION BY CLIFTON PARK VIC20 AND C64 USERS GROUP

10 DIM R\$(13),V(13):FORI=1T013:READR\$(I),V(I):NEXT

20 DATA M,1000, CM,900, D,500, CD,400, C,100, XC,90, L,50, XL,40

30 DATA X,10, IX,9, V,5, IV,4, I,1

40 INPUT"NUMBER";D: I=1

50 IF D>=V(I) THEN PRINT R\$(I);:D=D-V(I) :GOTO50

```
60 I=I+1: IF I>13 THEN PRINT: END
70 GOTO 50
```

1 REM PROBLEM #10-2: ROMAN NUMERALS 2 REM SOLUTION BY DAVID ALAN WRIGHT 10 PRINT" ENTER A NUMBER ( <4000 ) TO CO NVERT TO ROMAN NUMERALS" 20 N\$="IVXLCDM":FORI=1T09:READP\$(I):NEXT :INPUTD\$:D\$=LEFT\$("0000",4-LEN(D\$))+D\$ 30 D=VAL(D\$)+.5:FORI=1T04:R=INT(D/(10^(4 -I))):IFR=0 THEN 50 40 FORJ=1T0LEN(P\$(R)):PRINTMID\$(MID\$(N\$, 9-(2\*I),3),VAL(MID\$(P\$(R),J,1)),1);:NEXT 50 D=D-R\*10^(4-I):NEXT:DATA 1,11,111,12, 2,21,211,2111,13

James R. Pring (Rantoul, IL) and James E. Killman (Memphis, TN) both had solutions which could properly handle Roman numerals greater than 3999. A bar over a numeral represents 1000 times the normal value of the numeral. Thus the number 3,999,999 is the largest value representable. Its equivalent would be MMMCMXCIXCMXCIX. Do you suppose the Romans used such large numbers?

Other solutions of merit were received from Donald Stovicek (Willowick, OH), Paul Lalli (McAlester, OK), Paul Hawthorne (Wilburton, OK), Dick Eigenraam (Oak Harbor, WA), Roger Morissette (Repentigny, QUE), Larry Cox (Petersburg, MI), Bob Foley (Umatilla, FL), Don Kolb (Tulsa, OK), and Barbara Steinman (New York, NY). Hopefully we'll see solutions to this month's Roman numeral problem from all these readers and others too.

There were three variations on the theme of *Problem* #10-3: Up/Down Timers. A few solutions used FOR-NEXT loop pauses of calibrated lengths to create the timing function. Most programs, however, used the internal clock. The two methods for doing this involved statements like these:

#### ET=INT(TI/60) : PRINT TT-ET,ET

and

ET=VAL(RIGHT\$(TI\$,2)) : PRINT TT-ET,ET

where ET is the elapsed time, and TT is the user-input total time.



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Dedore 64. You can also turn your Reader Service No. 170 Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics Ltd. <sup>©</sup> All rights reserved, 1984, by Waveform Corporation. The bulk of most programs consisted of numerous cursor movement characters to put the digits in the middle of the screen, as specified. It is tidier and easier to use the following statements to position the cursor at row R and column C on the screen before printing:

POKE 214, R-1 : PRINT : POKE 211, C

The value of R ranges from 1 to 24, and the value of C must be between 0 and 39 inclusive. To position the cursor in row 0, at the top of the screen, set R to 256 (so that 255 is POKEd to address 214). The PRINT statements moves the cursor down one row. That's the reason for using R-1. Thus to move the cursor to the center of the screen on the C-64 (ROW 13, COLUMN 20), try:

#### POKE 214, 12 : PRINT : POKE 211, 20

The fastest shuffle routine along with an interesting analysis came from Michael Mastroianni (Olcott, NY) in response to *Commodares #10-4: Fast Shuffle*. His solution shuffled the deck in just under 1.04 seconds. He investigated such subtleties as changing the order of operations in the evaluation of R in the following listing:

2 REM PROBLEM #10-4: FAST SHUFFLE 3 REM SOLUTION BY MICHAEL MASTROIANNI 10 DIMC(52):X=52 20 FORJ=1TOX:C(J)=J:NEXT 30 T=TI:GOSUB80 40 PRINT(TI-T)/60 50 FORJ=1TOX:PRINTC(J);:NEXT 60 END 80 FORN=1TOX:R=1+RND(.)\*X:J=C(N):C(N)=C(\* R):C(R)=J:NEXT:RETURN

Surprisingly, using X \* RND(.) is more time-consuming than using RND(.) \* X. If you can explain that, please do. That intrigued me to try some other tricks to speed things up. BASIC handles variables faster than it handles numeric constants. Some versions of BASIC look sequentially through all defined variables to locate the value of the one it needs. The variables defined earliest in the program are the quickest ones to find. Therefore I added the following line to the program above:

#### 1 N=1 : A=1 : R=1 : J=1

and I replaced the 1's in line 80 with A. By simply changing the order in which the variables are defined in line 1, I was able to change the shuffle time by more than 7 percent. With line 1 as shown above, the subroutine takes a mere 0.967 seconds. (Apparently the DOS Wedge is a significant factor, too. Once the Wedge is loaded, my best time was 1.2 seconds!) If you enjoy this type of activity, try some investigations on your own. Perhaps there is a better sequence for line 1. Maybe you can speed up the calculation of R also. Using the "." with the RND function is quicker than using a constant or a variable.

Several readers sent solutions of a similar nature to the program listed above. Other solutions used two arrays for the shuffle, and they were significantly slower. Arrays are useful, but it takes BASIC longer to deal with them than with simple numeric variables.

The following readers also submitted correct solutions to *Problem #10-3* and/or *Problem #10-4*: Aaron Hughart (Pocatello, ID), Bob Spirko (Calgary, Alberta), Vaughn Brigham (Cadillac, MI), Patrick Bergin (District Heights, MD), Michael Hopper (Tyler, TX), Bob Foley (Umatilla, FL), Martin Levinton (New Rochelle, NY), Steve Feld (New York, NY), and J.R. White of Snake River Software (Idaho Falls, ID) who mentioned he uses a similar routine in his product *Silicon Slick's Lowball Draw Poker*.

Have fun with this month's challenges. Keep those ideas and solutions coming. See you next month.  $\Box$ 

# INSURANCE AGENT for the C-64

#### By Glenn Lumpkins

use my Commodore 64 at home to make life easier, simplify my filing cabinet, and obtain information fast. *Insurance Agent* will do all three. The program will determine the amount of insurance you will need to cover funeral costs, estate taxes, non-mortgage debts, college tuition, living expenses, and other monetary needs. Taken into account are spouse's income, social security benefits, and present and future investment income from either an aggressive investment (4% real growth) or a conservative investment (2% real growth). After input at the prompts from the screen the computer will list the various expenses and income, and will indicate the amount of life insurance

required to maintain the family's style of living.

I am presently working on a personal financial program which will interface with the life insurance program to further aid an individual in establishing his net worth and future monetary needs.

Some of the program's mathematics are derived from statistics provided in "Changing Life Insurance Needs Require Periodic Look at Your Family's Coverage" by Karen Slater, published in *The Wall Street Journal*.

All the programs in this issue of *Ahoy*! are available on disk or cassette. See page 80 for details.

# Getting the Words Across: Printer Interfaces for the Commodore Computers

### By Morton Kevelson

eaders of this magazine could hardly have missed the fact that Commodore is now the acknowledged leader in the home computer market. This position has been achieved by the consistent offering of low cost, high performance computers to the end user, a trend started by the VIC 20 and maintained by the still popular C-64. We have every reason to believe that Commodore will maintain its leading position, particularly in view of the introduction of the Commodore 16 and the Plus/4.

Most users soon find out that their computer's applications are directly related to the support peripherals available, particularly the video display unit (TV or monitor), closely followed by a mass storage device (cassette or disk drive) and a hard copy transducer, or printer. Commodore, in recognition of this need, offers a line of compatible hardware. For printers, there's a choice of two: the MPS-801 and the 1526. Each offers an excellent price-to-performance ratio. Nonetheless, some users, willing to pay a small premium for increased printer performance, look elsewhere. The Commodore printers lack the speed and many of the features of some other manufacturers' models. Some users have perfectly functional printers which were used with other systems. Others may still be laboring under the delusion of someday switching to a different brand of computer. Thus a "standard" printer may be usable with other brands as well.

Whatever the reason, the peripheral in a Commodore user's system most likely not to be made by Commodore is the printer. In response to this demand, several independent manufacturers are producing interfaces which permit the use of non-Commodore printers with the Commodore computers. The number of firms involved has increased dramatically, as has the number of Commodore users, since we looked at this genre just one year ago (see the March and April 1984 issues of *Ahoy!*). At that time we had found only two products which offered some degree of graphic compatibility. At the time of this writing, we can report on five which provide total emulation.

#### INTERFACE REQUIREMENTS

A non-Commodore printer cannot simply be plugged into your Commodore computer. Significant hardware and software incompatibilities must first be overcome.

To insure maximum compatibility with existing software, the preferred port of entry is the serial port. However, this six-pin DIN connector which services the Commodore disk drive as well as the printer is mechanically and electrically incompatible with both the Centronics parallel and RS-232 serial interfaces used by most printers.

Software problems exist as well. The character codes used by most printers adhere to the ASCII standard. The Commodore character codes do not. To further complicate matters, Commodore computers have two complete character sets with a collection of unique graphics symbols. If nothing else, ASCII printers cannot reproduce these Commodore graphics characters without some outside help.

The emphasis of this report is on interfaces which can provide total emulation of the Commodore 1525 printer when used with a suitable dot matrix printer. Although the 1525 has been superseded by the MPS-801, they are for all practical purposes software-identical. In addition, all software we have seen to date supports the 1525 as a minimum requirement.

The December *Ahoy!* included a mini-tutorial on the use of the 1525. Ideally, the printer and interface

combination should behave exactly as the 1525. Of course, this means that the particular features of the non-Commodore printer will not be accessible. Thus the interface should also provide some means of letting the user access these features. As we shall see, all the interfaces will allow you to exercise your printer to your heart's content. Some of them go so far as to add to the printer's built-in capabilities.

In particular, we looked for the following features while working with these interfaces:

1. Hardware compatibility – all the interfaces properly matched up the Commodore serial port with the popular Centronics parallel printer port. One interface also matched the Commodore serial port to an RS232 serial printer port.

2. Software compatibility – all the interfaces properly translated the Commodore character code to standard ASCII for all standard text, numeric, and punctuation characters.

3. Graphics emulation – the ability of the interface to generate the Commodore graphics characters with a graphic-capable dot matrix printer was carefully examined. All of the graphic interfaces did a reasonable job in this respect with all of our test printers. Most of the graphic interfaces exhibited a strong preference for a particular printer type.

4. Aspect ratio-concerns the width of a Commodore graphics character generated by the interface as compared to the printer's built-in text characters. Each printer uses a unique matrix for generating its character patterns. The interface should take the printer-specific pattern into account when generating the Commodore graphics characters. Failure to do so could result in the graphics characters being a different width than the printer's text characters. This may be undesirable for certain applications which mix text and Commodore graphics symbols.

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The 1525 printer can print 480 dots across an eight-inch line. Its character matrix is six dot positions wide and seven dots high. Text characters are a maximum of five dots wide, leaving a single dot space between each character. The Commodore graphics characters may use all six dot positions, causing consecutive characters to print one against the other. The Commodore graphics symbols are actually designed for side-by-side printing when used for creating charts and low-resolution graphic pictures. The important thing is that both a text character and a graphics character occupy the same space on the printed line. Note that the Commodore characters, when displayed on the video monitor, are actually printed in an eight-by-eight pixel square. Thus the 1525 printer cannot produce an exact replica of a screen-displayed character while in character mode.

In particular, our test printers had the following characteristics:

The C Itoh 8510 printer generates 640 dots on an eight-inch line. It is also capable of printing 768, 1088, and 1280 dots per line in its high density modes. Standard pica characters occupy eight horizontal dots. To produce proper emulation with the C Itoh 8510, the interface must generate the Commodore graphics characters in an eight dot wide pattern.

The Okidata 92 prints 480 dots on an eight-inch line. It is also capable of printing 792 dots per line in its high density mode. An Okidata 92 standard pica character is printed using a nine-by-nine dot matrix. It also has a correspondence quality mode which uses nine-by-seventeen dot matrix. The resulting character only occupies six of the line's 480 dot positions due to use of the printer's high density capabilities. To produce proper 1525 emulation with the Okidata 92, the interface must generate the Commodore graphics characters in a six dot wide pattern.

5. Printer control – indicates how well the interface performs with the different printers. For example, the Gemini 10X supports unidirectional printing of dot graphics. It must be told how many graphic bytes are to be printed before sending the actual graphic data. The code sequence for 480-dot-per-line graphics on the Gemini 10X is:

#### CHR\$(27)CHR\$(75)CHR\$(n1)C HR\$(n2)CHR\$(m1)CHR\$(m2)..

where n1 and n2 count the actual number of graphic bytes, represented by m1,m2,..., which will follow. The number of graphic bytes is calculated by n1+n2\*256. The dot values of each graphic byte are printed with the most significant bit at the top. If the interface sends the graphic data one byte at a time, the Gemini printhead will shuttle for each dot position as it lines up for printing. The printer in effect has to take a running start in order to properly place the next graphic byte. This shuttle operation disappears if the printer is told in advance the total number of graphic bytes which follow.

Interfaces which lack printer buffers are forced to send graphic data one byte at a time. Things are a little better when it comes to the Commodore graphic characters. The patterns for these are built into the interface, allowing them to be sent in eight-byte chunks. The result is that these interfaces slow up considerably when generating Commodore graphics or a high resolution screen dump in 1525 emulate mode with the Gemini 10X.

The C Itoh 8510 supports bidirectional printing of both text and graphics. As with the Gemini 10X, the printer must receive an advance byte count of graphic data. The code sequence for 640-dots-per-line graphics is as follows:

#### CHR\$(27)CHR\$(83)"jk1m"CHR \$(n1)CHR\$(n2)...

where jklm is a four-character string representing the number of graphic bytes, n1,n2,..., which follow. The dot values of each graphic byte are printed with the least significant bit at the top. (This is just the opposite of what happens with the Gemini 10X-above.) The C Itoh does not shuttle the printhead when printing graphics one byte at a time. The result is that there is no print speed penalty with the C Itoh 8510 when used with those interfaces which lack a print buffer.

The Okidata 92 supports unidirectional printing of dot graphics. Graphics mode is turned on by sending the printer a CHR\$(3). All subsequent data is interpreted as a dot pattern by the printer. Graphics mode is turned off by sending a CHR\$(3) code, followed immediately by a CHR\$(2) code. In order to print the dot pattern generated by a CHR\$(3) followed by the pattern generated by a CHR\$(2), two of the CHR\$(3) codes must be sent.

Unlike the Gemini or C Itoh printers, the Okidata prints seven vertical dots for each graphic byte with the least significant bit position at the top. The Okidata printer will also shuttle the printhead if graphic data is interspersed with text data.

The interface uses the associated printer's dot graphics mode to generate the Commodore graphics characters. As you can see, each printer type uses a different method for this purpose. The interface should accommodate these variations for proper results.

6. Print buffers-serve several purposes. As we saw above, a printer buffer can make a significant difference when working in graphics mode with different printers. Printer buffers also can free up the computer when printing large quantities of text. At a printing speed of 120 characters per second it can take many minutes to print a document which consists of several thousand characters. While it waits for the printer, the computer cannot do any other tasks. A printer buffer should accept data as fast as the computer can send it. Thus a large text file can be sent in just a few seconds to a printer buffer. The buffer stores the text until the printer is ready to accept it for printing, thus freeing up the computer for other work.

The useful size of a printer buffer varies. To prevent the shuttling effect mentioned above, a one-kilobyte buffer would be more than adequate. Considerably more memory is required to be of appreciable use for text. The exact value is dependent on the speed of the associated printer

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and the user's work habits. In general, 16 kilobytes can be considered a good minimum.

7. Special listing modes-make reading of Commodore programs much easier. The interface substitutes a two- or three-letter mnemonic or an entire word for the Commodore graphic symbols which represent the various print control codes. The listing mode also makes it possible to print readable listing with letter quality printers which cannot reproduce the Commodore graphics symbols. Another listing mode prints all data as its ASCII code. This is useful for debugging printer control routines as it lets you see just what is being sent and not what you think is being sent to the printer.

8. Additional features – cover a number of miscellaneous functions such as interface control of margins, automatic pagination to skip over perforations, and special type fonts. All of the interfaces include several miniature switches for setting the operating parameters, selecting printer type, setting device number, and controlling Commodore emulation.

9. Line feeds – are important for different printer types. Most printers can be set to either include or omit a line feed with every carriage return. Some printers are permanently set one way or the other. This interface feature accommodates all printer types. The preferred mode is to turn line feeds off at the printer, allowing full control by the interface or the computer.

10. Transparent mode – turns off the Commodore emulation. The interface merely serves as a hardware link, passing all data to the printer unchanged. This provides the computer with direct access to the printer controls, allowing easier access to the specific printer features. Transparent mode is particularly useful with word processors which may be customized for different printer types. It also allows for much greater flexibility with screen dumps that recognize printers other than the 1525.

11. The Cardco secondary address standard – appears to be developing as the *de facto* control mode for Commodore interfaces.

In general, as with the 1525 print-

er, two software control methods have been adopted by the interfaces. The first is the direct transmission of ASCII code sequences to the interface. Each sequence usually starts with an escape code, CHR\$(27). The other method is to set the interface to a particular operating mode by OPENing the channel with a particular secondary address.

Cardco, one of the first makers of Commodore printer interfaces, uses certain secondary addresses for a number of the more popular operating modes. Many software producers have adopted these secondary addresses in their programs when accessing non-Commodore printers. The ones we have in mind are:

#### Secondary

#### Address Function

- 0 Upper case/graphics with line feed
- 1 Upper case/graphics without line feed
- 4 Transparent mode with line feed
- 5 Transparent mode without line feed
- 7 Upper/lower case mode with line feed
- 8 Upper/lower case mode without line feed

In addition, some interfaces have adopted the Cardco practice of locking into the selected mode by adding twenty to the secondary address.

We are pleased to see the development of some uniformity for these commands. This type of standardization will only make it easier for all of us.

#### THE TEST PROCEDURE

Since the graphic interfaces are intended to provide total emulation of the Commodore 1525 printer, our first task was simply to run the Printer Test program Commodore provides on the Test/Demo disk included with every 1541 disk drive. This program exercises virtually every feature of the 1525 printer.

In addition, we tried several brief printer routines designed to utilize unusual combinations of 1525 commands. Some of these were included with the 1525 tutorial in the De-

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cember issue.

All printer interfaces which included buffers were exercised for proper handling of consecutive file dumps.

All tests were performed on a Gemini 10X printer, a C Itoh 8510 printer, and an Okidata 92 printer. The operating characteristics of these printers are representative of most of the popular printers. The Gemini is similar in operation to the Epson, BMC, and Mannesman Tally. The C Itoh is similar to the NEC and Prowriter printers. Nevertheless, we strongly recommend that you try out the particular printer interface combination you are contemplating before making a final decision. This report is not intended to be the last word in the operation of these interfaces.

# PRINTER INTERFACES: FOUR REVIEWS

#### By Morton Kevelson

This month we examine the Turboprint/GT, Grappler CD, Micrografix MW350, and Easy Print with Graphics printer interfaces. Next month we'll continue with the Xetec Printer Interface with Graphics, Xetec Serial Interface, Cardco Card?/+B and Card?/PS, Cardco Card?/+G, Tymac Connection, and Okimate Plug 'n Print.

All the interfaces reported on in this issue will work with both the VIC 20 and the C-64, with the exception of the Grappler CD, which will work only with the C-64. Because of the different power source connectors required by the Plus/4 and C-16 computers, none of this issue's interfaces will work with those computers, with the exception of the Micrografix MW350, which draws its power from certain printers like the Gemini 10X.

Interface	Turboprint/GT
Price	\$99.95
Buffer	optional
Turbobuffer/B16:	16 kilobytes \$99.95
Turbobuffer/B32:	32 kilobytes \$129.95
Printer Optimization	C Itoh
ROM Version Tested	1.1
Warranty	1 year
Manufacturer	Telesys 43334 Bryant Street Fremont, CA 94539 415-651-2970

#### **TURBOPRINT/GT**

The Turboprint/GT provides total emulation of the Commodore 1525 printer when used with the C Itoh 8510 printer. The built-in Commodore character set was fully optimized for the C Itoh's eight-dot-wide character pattern. When printing the Commodore graphics characters, the interface used the printer's high-density dot graphics capabilities. This resulted in the best-formed graphics characters of all the tested units.

When equipped with one of the optional RAM buffers, the interface excelled in straight text printing. Its throughput for straight text appeared to have a slight edge in speed over the other tested units.

Operation with the Okidata or Star/ Epson type printers was less than optimum. The Commodore graphics characters were two dot positions too wide, resulting in an improper aspect ratio. The interface did not utilize the optional buffer to optimize graphics operation. As a result, the Okidata and the Star/Epson type printers will exhibit excessive head shuttling when doing graphics in emulate mode.

#### ENHANCED FEATURES

The Turboprint/GT has four operating modes. These include total emulation of the 1525 printer in both upper case with graphics and in upper/lower case. A unique tag mode substitutes a pound symbol (#) for any unprintable characters. For example, all Commodore graphics characters would be so replaced when printing with a letter quality printer. The listing mode offers a full set of very readable three-letter mnemonics for all of the Commodore control codes. Graphics characters are represented by their respective keystroke sequences. For example, SHA represents a "shifted A" character and CMA represents a "Commodore A" character.

All operating modes are accessed via a specific secondary address, including the mandatory transparent mode. At least one PRINT# statement must follow the OPEN command to set the interface into the desired mode. This required that the interface be set to the proper mode before booting many programs. For example, transparent mode could not be accessed from within *East Script* or *Paper Clip* unless set beforehand. The lack of a hardware switch for this purpose was a further inconvenience.

#### THE HARDWARE

The interface is housed in a flat plastic case roughly three by five inches. Connection to the computer is via an unshielded multiconductor three-and-one-half-foot cable. The printer connection is via an eighteeninch flat ribbon cable terminated with a standard Centronics connector. Power is taken from the cassette port on the back of the computer.

A cutout in the cover permits easy access to the four miniature switches. A red light emitting diode (LED) indicates when the interface is on. Three of the four switches are used to configure the interface for your particular printer. Of the eight possible switch combinations, six are presently implemented. One of the switch settings selects the universal mode. This total text setting turns off the graphics emulation for use with formed character printers, nongraphics printers, or other printer types not directly supported. The remaining switch is for hardware setting of device number four or five.

The switches which we missed the most were for the hardware selection of transparent mode and automatic line feed control. Although these settings are still available under software control, it is sometimes more
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convenient to be able to permanently preset time. Leaving out the transparent and line feed switches tends to limit the user options under some conditions.

#### **OPTIONAL BUFFER**

The buffer size of all the other interfaces was either two or four kilobytes. While this is large enough to accept a single-page letter, it is not large enough to offer appreciable benefit when printing longer documents. A four-kilobyte buffer takes less than one minute to print out at 120 characters per second. The purpose of these small buffers is to optimize the interface with the Okidata and Star/Epson printers by eliminating excessive head shuttling when printing graphics.

The Turboprint/GT has provisions for the addition of a 16- or 32-kilobyte RAM buffer. This represents a meaningful size when it comes to printing text. The larger buffer will gobble up about five minutes' worth of text with a high speed dot matrix printer. With a slow (12 character per second) letter quality printer, this translates to over a half an hour of text. Now if there was only some way to make the cable long enough to put the printer in another room...

Of additional significance is the fact that 32 kilobytes is larger than most word processor text buffers. For example, our largest *Easy Script* file was sent to the interface in less than 30 seconds. The buffer is actually large enough to hold two or three linked files while waiting for the printer.

Buffer installation is simple. It plugs directly into a multipin connector on the side of the interface. The connector is keyed to prevent improper insertion. The only drawback is that the resulting combination is twice the size of the original package.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The Telesys Turboprint/GT is a good performer when used with a C Itoh type printer. Its primary attraction is the large buffer option.

The design of the interface appears still to be under revision. We received an upgrade ROM with some major modifications during the course of this review. The receptive attitude of the people at Telesys to our critical comments leads us to expect further improvements in the near future.



Turboprint/GT: four operating modes. READER SERVICE NO. 195



● Setup switches; ● serial port connector for 1541 disk drive; ● interface ROM (4K); ● screen dump and extra features ROM (4K). (Notes: Screen dump ROM occupies memory addresses 32768-40959 (\$8000-\$9FFF) in C-64 when activated by setup switches. Interface ROM does not appear in C-64 memory map.)

#### Grappler CD, inside (top) and out. READER SERVICE NO. 196

Interface	Grappler CD
Price	\$119.00
Buffer	none
Printer Optimization	Okidata, Star/Epson
Warranty	One Year
ROM Version Tested	1.1, 1.2
Manufacturer	Orange Micro Inc. 1400 North Lakeview Avenue Anaheim, CA 92807 714-779-2772

#### **GRAPPLER CD**

Orange Micro has been in the business of making computer peripherals for some time, having provided products in the past for the Apple and IBM personal computers. The Grappler CD printer interface is their first offering to the Commodore market. It is the most sophisticated of the group we looked at in terms of both hardware and software.

Actually, the Grappler is a twopart product. It definitely straddles the thin line separating a hardware interface and a software utility. On the one hand, it is a basic graphics interface which produces nearly total Commodore 1525 printer emulation with several different printers. The only limitation is its inability to print reverse characters. On the other hand, it has a built-in screen dump routine which would normally be considered a supplementary utility.

#### ENHANCED FEATURES

The user has the choice of selecting three operating modes via the secondary address of the OPEN command. These include total emulation in both upper case/graphics and upper/lower case, a special listing mode, and transparent mode. All modes can be accessed with and without line feed.

The special listing mode converts all of the Commodore print control codes to multicharacter (from two to seven characters long) mnemonics. All other non-standard characters are listed by their ASCII codes.

The Grappler CD also has a separate firmware utility built in. This consists of a high resolution screen dump as well as several printer operating enhancements. The driving software for these utilities is incorporated in an additional onboard ROM which must be switched in before powering up. The ROM is actually equivalent to a program cartridge installed in the C-64 expansion port. As such, it steals eight kilobytes from BASIC when it is in use.

When the extra ROM is initialized, the Grappler CD acquires a variety of high-resolution screen dumps. These will print a dot for dot dump of the 320 by 200 dot Commodore bit map. Depending on the associated printer, several variations are available. With all of the supported dot matrix printers, a single-size and

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a double-size image are available. The latter prints four dots for every screen pixel, with the entire image rotated ninety degrees on the paper. The single-size image can be rotated ninety degrees as well. Both sizes can be printed either normal or inverted. In normal mode, a pixel which is turned on (that is, for which the corresponding bit is a one) will be printed as a dark dot by the screen dump. The inverted mode prints a pixel whose corresponding bit is off as a dark dot. This means that a highresolution bit map image with the foreground color as white and the background color as black will print properly using the normal dump.

In addition, if you are using an Epson, Star, NEC 8023, or C Itoh 8510 printer, the screen dump can be "emphasized" with two closely spaced dots printed for every pixel. If you have an Epson FX/RX printer, the Grappler CD will also allow the use of its built-in aspect ratio feature for the screen dump.

The extra ROM also provides two screen character dumps. The first is a standard character dump and the second uses graphics spacing. This prints the screen image without any spacing between the Commodore graphics characters, providing an accurate reproduction of the screen display.

The Grappler CD also adds several features when the extra ROM is operating. These include setting of left and right page margins, printed line length, and page length with automatic perforation skip.

All of the extra ROM features are accessed via BASIC's standard PRINT statement. This is not the PRINT# statement associated with sending data to an OPEN channel. All Grappler CD commands are indicated by using a CTRL A (CHR\$(1)) character in the print statement. There is even a Grappler command which allows the user to change the CTRL character which will be used to trigger a Grappler feature. This should be used judiciously, as the Commodore control codes can be produced in the same way.

#### THE HARDWARE

The Grappler CD is housed in a

four-by-six-inch plastic case which is plugged into the Commodore expansion port. A short cable connects directly to the serial port. A serial port connector is provided on the left side of the interface for the use of additional peripherals, usually the disk drive. This would, of course, allow the connection of a second printer as well. A five-foot ribbon cable, terminated by a Centronics connector, completes the hookup to the printer. The ribbon cable is a bit long for a parallel connection of this type. Its length did not seem to create any operating problems, while still allowing for convenient positioning of the printer.

A second expansion slot, at the rear of the unit, allows for the use of other cartridges without having to unplug the interface.

A set of eight miniature switches is located at the back of the interface. Access to these switches is through two small slots at the back and side. Two of these switches are used to switch the extra ROM in and out of service. The extra ROM must be switched out to prevent the Grappler CD from interfering with the operation of any software or cartridges which utilize the memory space it normally occupies. With the ROM switched out, the extra features men-

tioned above will be lost.

Two more of the switches enable hardware selection of the default operating mode as either emulation, listing, transparent, or total text. A third switch controls automatic line feed.

The final three switches enable selection of five printer groups. Separate settings are provided for the Epson, Star, NEC 8023/Prowriter, and Okidata printers. The fifth setting is a universal ASCII mode for none of the above.

#### CONCLUSION

The Grappler CD is the most sophisticated of all the interfaces we have looked at. Its built-in screen dump functions are normally considered as separate software utilities. Given all the built-in features of the Grappler CD, it has still managed to miss the boat with regard to the basics. The lack of a built-in buffer slows the printing of Commodore graphics characters with the Okidata and the Star/Epson type of printers. The six-dot-wide character pattern is optimum for the Gemini 10X, but unsuitable for the C Itoh 8510. The result is an interface with an abundance of features but less than optimum performance with any of our test printers.

P	

● 65C02 microprocessor; ● 8K interface ROM operating system; ● setup switches; ● reset pushbutton; ● 4K RAM buffer integrated circuits; ● jack for power cable to cassette or joystick port.

The intelligent Micrografix MW350. READER SERVICE NO. 197

Interface	Micrografix MW350
Price	\$129.00
Buffer	2K or 4K optional
Printer Optimization	All
Warranty	90 days
ROM Version Tested	1.5
Distributor	Micro-W Dist. Inc. P.O. Box 113 Pompton Plains, NJ 07444 201-838-9027



The MW350 provides total emulation of the Commodore 1525 printer when used with a compatible, graphics-capable, dot matrix printer. It was the only one of the tested interfaces which was optimized for all of our test printers, after installation of the optional buffer (more on this later). By optimization we mean the interface's ability to produce Commodore graphics characters which are the same width as the associated printer's text characters. Also, for the Star/Epson type and Okidata printers, the head shuttling which occurs while emulating the Commodore graphics modes is kept to a minimum. The result is a minimum loss of printing speed.

#### ENHANCED FEATURES

When operating in emulate mode, the MW350 provides several useful features not available with the 1525. These include the ability to set the left and right margins, form length and single sheet mode. All of these features are set under software control by issuing a simple escape code sequence. Interface margins can be set from 0 to 255 characters. Note that the default for the right margin is eighty characters. The user should be aware of this to allow the interface to take full advantage of the extra characters per line offered by wide carriage printers or printing in condensed type mode. The right margin setting can be easily turned off by pressing the reset button during power up.

The special listing mode provided by the MW350 is one of the best we have seen. We will not describe it here, since starting with our October issue we have been using this interface to generate the program listings included in *Ahoy!* Simply turn to page 61 for a complete description of the listing mode. Note that the repeat character count feature for three or more identical consecutive characters is not part of the MW350 listing mode. These character counts are produced by a special program we have developed.

To assist with the debugging of printer routines, the MW350 includes a monitor mode. The monitor listing prints all characters as their equivalent three digit decimal ASCII codes. Thus a carriage return is listed as 013. The interface's reset button turns this mode off as any command codes would simply be listed with the rest of the data.

The remaining software control features include automatic line feed toggle, transparent operation, and software lock of the secondary address, which can be disabled only by turning off the interface. Transparent mode is accessed by opening a channel with a secondary address of 5. The MW350 will support more than one open channel at a time. This lets a transparent channel be used for direct control of your printer while sending text in emulate mode.

#### THE HARDWARE

The interface is housed in a flat plastic case roughly four by six inches (we have seen both black and white samples). Connection to the computer is via a shielded multiconductor five foot cable. The printer connection is via a three foot flat ribbon cable terminated with a standard Centronics connector. Power is normally taken from the five volt source available on pin 18 from most printers. A jack at one end of the interface allows easy connection of an adapter cable (a \$10 option) which permits the interface to derive power from the computer. The adapter cable is terminated with either a cassette port connector or a joystick port connector. The latter is required for the SX64, which has no cassette port. Be sure to specify which you require when ordering.

A cutout in the cover permits easy access to the six miniature switches and the interface reset button. Three of the six switches are used to configure the interface for your particular printer. Of the eight possible switch combinations, only five are presently implemented. The remaining three combinations are for possible future expansion. One of the switch settings selects the universal mode. This total text setting turns off the graphic emulation for use with formed character printers, nongraphic printers, or other printer types not directly supported.

The three remaining switches are for hardware setting of automatic line feed, device number four or five, and transparent mode. These settings are important when using cartridgebased software, or any other software which does not permit issuing of the proper command codes. The functions of all the switch settings are summarized on the interface label adjacent to the switches.

Some of the functions of the reset

button were discussed above. A brief status report may also be generated by pressing this switch. A concise printout provides several useful tidbits such as the ROM version number, buffer size, switch settings, and user options. The report serves as a quick verification of the user settings.

#### **OPTIONAL BUFFER**

The MW350 is an intelligent interface. The heart of the system is a 65C02 microprocessor. This is a low power (low in power consumption, not in processing power) version of the type of microprocessor used in the VIC 20 and the C-64. The operating system is stored in an eightkilobyte ROM chip. Serial to parallel conversion is handled by a 6532 chip, similar to the complex interface adapters in the C-64.

The photograph shows three empty sockets on the circuit board. These are for the optional, user-installed, four-kilobyte buffer. The integrated circuits, directly below, show the proper orientation for final installation. The small chip is a 74LS10 integrated circuit. The larger chips are 6116, two-kilobyte, low power static RAM chips. To obtain optimum performance with the Star/Epson type of printers, at least two kilobytes of this buffer must be present.

The installation is simple enough for any hardware hacker. The uninitiated will be rightfully intimidated. Getting all 24 pins of the RAM chip into the socket requires a bit of practice. These chips are also adversely affected by static electricity. If you feel at all uncomfortable with this task, ask your dealer for assistance.

#### THE BUG

The timing of the Commodore serial bus is somewhat critical. It has presented problems for Commodore with their 1526 printer and 1540 and 1541 disk drives. It is therefore no surprise to have timing problems crop up on occasion with other serial bus peripherals. The more peripherals, the greater the likelihood of difficulty. We found that the MW350 would occasionally lock up the bus when used with the MSD SD-2 dual disk drive. However, we encountered no problems when using two





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Commodore 1541 disk drives. (As of this writing, an upgrade ROM from MSD has cleared up this problem.)

#### CONCLUSIONS

The MW350 is a highly versatile, high-performance interface. Conceived by Bob Kovacs, who also developed the Tymac Connection (*Ahoy!*, April 1984), the results of previous experience are clearly visible. On the other hand, this performance does not come cheap. The MW350 is the most expensive interface in this report.  $\Box$ 

Interface	Easy Print with Graphics
Price	\$119.00
Buffer	4K optional
Printer Optimization	All
ROM Version Tested	2.1
Warranty	90 days
Distributor	Progressive Peripherals & Software 2186 South Holly, Suite #2 Denver, CO 80222 303-759-5713

EASY PRINT WITH GRAPHICS

The Easy Print interface is identical to the MW350 above. The most

SUBSCRIBE TO

Why pay newsstand prices when you can save almost \$1.00 on each feature and program packed issue? The card located between pages 58 and 59 will tell you how to start your money-saving subscription right away. (You may also subscribe to *AhoyI*'s monthly disk or cassette, containing all the programs in each issue. Details on page 80.) obvious difference is the inclusion of a joystick port power cable in place of the built-in power jack. The only other built-in change is a revised greeting message which accompanies the status report.

The addition of the power cable eliminates the extra expense for an accessory power cable if your printer does not supply 5 volts at pin 18 of the Centronics connector. On the other hand, this cable must be used even if your printer does have the 5 volt supply, since the pin 18 connection from the interface to the printer has been eliminated. The joystick connector on our sample, was improperly assembled. The single electrical fitting in the nine pin "d" jack was improperly positioned. The minor reassembly which corrected this defect could pose problems for users unfamiliar with the hardware.

The big news here is not the interface (we said enough about its clone the MW350), but the accompanying disk, which contains the interface manual as well as several handy printer utilities. We generally find nothing wrong with diskbased documentation, but in this case we must take some exception. It took over an hour to generate a hard copy of the manual. This was not the fault of the interface, the printer, or the length of the 20-page, single-spaced manual, but of the agonizingly slow BASIC utility provided for this purpose. At least we only had to run this routine once.

Fortunately, the other programs on the disk were of far better quality. These included a reasonably competent screen dump program that does both high-resolution and multicolor dumps as well as sprites. The machine language code is designed to be accessed directly from BASIC. Six versions of the program, which LOAD into six different locations, are provided. This allows the user to select a version which will not conflict with existing software.

The program automatically selects the currently displayed image for printing. The user also has the option of passing parameters to the program to perform a dump of an image stored in any memory location. This allows the printing of one screen while displaying another.

When a multicolor image is printed, a 16-color gray scale is generated by using a different dot pattern for each color. The user can reassign the dot pattern color combinations for improved contrast of the printed image. The actual dot patterns remain unchanged, but are merely reassigned to different colors.

Other options include two sizes of the printed image and reversal of the print patterns. Partial screens may be printed by specifying the start and end dot lines—a very handy feature.

The screen dump is not for beginners. A knowledge of BASIC and Commodore graphics is required to take full advantage of its capabilities. The screen dump is called from within the user's own BASIC or machine language program. User options are passed to the routine by a series of POKE statements. Knowledgeable users should be able to write their own BASIC driver routines with very little difficulty. The program does fulfill its intended purpose as supplementary utility.

If fil ye as O A ti to

Two banner printing programs are included on the utility disk. One prints single-page "mini-posters" in characters up to eight lines high. This program allows the use of custom character sets. The disk includes samples of a futuristic style, an optical recognition style, and an Old English style character set. Although the manual mentions the use of usercreated character sets, it does not provide any information on how to create them. The disk also omits a utility for this purpose. The second banner program, similar to the first, prints large size characters in the long dimension of the paper.

#### CONCLUSIONS

This is the same interface as the MW350 above. Only the marketing approach has been changed. The inclusion of the utility disk does give instant gratification by allowing your printer to perform.

REVIEWED	NEXT ISSUE:
Xetec GPI	Cardco Card?/+G
Xetec SPI	Tymac Connection
Cardco Card?/+B	Okimate Plug
Cardco Card?/PS	'n Print

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- Commodore Microcomputers Magazine\*





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# FUTURE

he time is the not so distant future. In the aftermath of World War IV the leaders of all six of the remaining countries meet in the city of New Haven, deep in the jungles of Antarctica.

Shielded from hellish viruses by the vast biodome, they have gathered to sign a treaty. With the world's total population now approaching the five million mark it has been decided that human life is too valuable to squander in armed

combat. Therefore a treaty has been drawn up which outlaws physical conflict. From now on all wars and disputes will be settled by a computer program that will allow the combatants to engage in battle with no loss of life. This is that program.

The game of *Futurewar!* is played using 3 to 6 players. If fewer than 3 players are available the computer will provide the necessary opponent(s). If more than 2 but fewer than 6 are playing, the computer will ask if it can play also. Once all the players' names have been entered one player will be selected at random to go first. For the rest of the game play will continue with each player going in turn.

#### **CHOOSING SECTORS**

When the game begins each player will be asked in turn to select a sector. Sectors are num-

# LUAR:

bered by column and row. Column numbers are 1 to 9 and row numbers are 1 to 4; therefore sector number 11 would be in column 1 and row 1. Sector number 94 would be in the last column on the right side and in the bottom row. A good strategy at this point would be to try to get as many complete columns as possible while preventing your opponents from doing the same.

#### DEPLOYING REINFORCEMENTS

Once the sectors are all claimed the players take turns placing their remaining armies, one at a time, in the sectors they control, the object being to strengthen their borders and prepare for attack. After all the remaining armies are deployed the message "Prepare for Battle!" will be displayed and the main part of the game will begin.

#### STATIONING TROOPS

Continuing in turn, each player will be given a number of armies based on the number of sectors he holds. Bonus armies will also be added, depending on the number of complete vertical columns a player controls. A certain degree of randomness has been included in this process so that it is possible for a weaker player to receive more armies than a player who controls more sectors. The player whose turn it is may place any or all of these armies in any sector he controls, repeating the process until all of his armies have been stationed.

#### ATTACKING

After his last army is stationed the player moves to his attack phase. If he answers "yes" when asked if he wants to attack, the player will be asked what sector he wants to attack. Only those sectors which contain more than one army and which have a common border with an enemy sector may make an attack. The player should enter the number of the sector he wishes to attack, press RETURN, and enter the number of the sector he is attacking from.

Now if the attacking sector contains more than two armies, the player will be asked to enter the strength of his attack. Attacking strength can be any number up to the limit displayed.

#### UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS

Should your attack prove unsuccessful, two things may happen. If the attacking sector has only one army remaining, you will be asked if you want to make a different attack. If the attacking sector has more than one army remaining, you will be asked if you want to repeat the same attack. If you answer "no," you will be asked if you want to make another attack.

#### SECTOR CONQUERED!

If you should make a successful attack you will be required to move in at least the number of armies that you attacked with. If, due to battle losses, you no longer have that many armies available, the computer will automatically move in whatever armies you have left minus one.

#### **MOVING TROOPS**

At the end of your turn you will be given the chance to move troops between any two adjacent sectors. This can only be done once each turn. Computer players do not move troops.

If you would like a copy of this or any of my programs please send a blank tape or disk and a self addressed stamped mailer along with \$5.00 and the name of the program to: B.W. Behling, 232 Jackson St., Brooklyn, NY 11211.

Or order *Ahoy*?'s Program Disk or Cassette, which contains *all* the programs in this issue of *Ahoy*? (See page 80 for details.)  $\Box$  SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 63

By B.W. Behling

#### Put the World on Hold!



#### Cast off your cares and come sailing in the exotic Caribbean

Not a dress-for-dinner floating hotel...but "barefoot" sailing & beachcombing for those with adventure in their souls. Lend a hand...or feet on the rail. Six exciting days from \$425. Write for your free Great Adventure Book.



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Run this program and enter integer numbers. The program computes the binary equivalent bit by bit and prints it. Entering any number larger than 255 will allow you to exit from the program.

FNGB is a "get bit" function. The value of this function is either 0 or 1, depending upon the value of the Nth bit of the binary representation of X. If X is 65, the value of FNGB(6) is 1 since the binary equivalent of 65 is 0100 0001, and bit 6 equals 1. The value of FNGB(7) is 0 since bit 7 is a 0. The bits are numbered from 7 to 0 starting at the left digit of the number.

The function FNGB(N) evaluates (X AND 2 <sup>A</sup> N). The AND operation acts as a mask. Only the bits that are 1's in both X and in 2 <sup>A</sup> N are 1's in the result. All other bits are "masked off" or set to 0 in the result. An example will clarify this. If N is 6, then 2 <sup>A</sup> N is 0100 0000 in binary. We may show (65 AND 2 <sup>A</sup> 6) this way:

	0100 0001	65
AND	0100 0000	2 4 6
gives	0100 0000	64

Thus (65 AND 64) is 64. Only bit 6 is a 1 in both operands, and therefore only bit 6 is a 1 in the result. You may similarly show that 65 and 2<sup>k</sup> 7 is 0, since there are no common 1's in the binary representation of those two numbers.

The function FNGB compares the result from the AND operation with zero: FNGB(N) =  $-((X \text{ AND } 2^{\text{ N}}) > 0)$ . If (X AND 2 <sup>A</sup> N) is greater than 0, the expression ((X AND 2 <sup>A</sup> N) > 0) is true and has a value of -1. If (X AND 2 <sup>A</sup> N) > 0) is not greater than 0, the expression ((X AND 2 <sup>A</sup> N) > 0) is false and is evaluated as 0. The leading minus sign completes the function definition, so that either a 1 or a 0 is returned depending on whether bit N is set to 1 or reset to 0 in the variable X.

Consequently, if X = 35 (0010 0011), then FNGB(N) is equal to 1 for N = 0, 1, and 5, and FNGB(N) equals 0 for other values of N.

So much for the preliminaries. You don't have to be a binary expert (or even understand what we've just been through) to be able to successfully create and manipulate sprites. That's true only if you have some programs to tell the computer how to do all the work for you. Let's look at such programs.

#### SPRITE CREATION

This month's Multicolor Sprite Maker/Saver program

on page 71 is similar to last month's version for high-resolution sprites. The procedure for using the program is to LIST it first. Move the cursor around in the 12 by 21 array of dots, and change any dots to either \*'s, 1's, or 2's to represent the various colors throughout the sprite. Once the DATA statements are complete, move the cursor up to line 1001 and press the RETURN key 21 times. This will enter all of your sprite information into the program.

Next you RUN the program, and the computer interprets the various color codes and converts them to the proper numbers. These numbers are POKEd into the block of memory that you must specify. They are also stored in a sequential file, either on tape or disk (note line 25), under the filename which you specify.

At this point you could repeat the above procedure to define additional sprites. Once all the sprite data is in memory, you may load and run your own program or the *Sprite Controller* program on page 71 to initialize and manipulate the sprites as you wish.

You may also reload the sprite data at a later time by reading the sequential files back into memory by means of the *Sprite Loader* program on page 71. You may prefer to make the *Sprite Loader* part of your own program so that the sprite data gets loaded whenever your program is run.

The *Sprite Controller* program is presented primarily as a handy reference. It gives examples of the types of functions you need to define and control your sprites. Your program must include lines 10 through 40. You may include any or all of the subroutines, depending upon the requirements of your program.

Also you may prefer to use "in-line code" rather than subroutines. This simply means that wherever you need a particular sprite function, you use the lines corresponding to that function without using the RETURN statement at the end. You may gain some speed advantage at the expense of greater memory requirements by using in-line code rather than subroutines.

Each subroutine lists the variable(s) that must be defined before the subroutine is called. Most routines require a value for SN which is the Sprite Number of the sprite in question. BK is the block number in which you have stored the sprite data. XX and YY are the screen coordinates where the upper left corner of the sprite is to be located. CC, C1, and C2 are the Sprite Color, Multicolor #1 and Multicolor #2 respectively.

Only the collision detection subroutines return values to the calling program. If you want to know whether Sprite A is colliding with Sprite B, your program must specify sprite numbers for SA and SB and then GOSUB 2200. Upon the return from the subroutine, you must check the value of SFLG. If it is 0, no collision has occurred. If SFLG is 1, Sprite A and Sprite B are currently colliding.

Most of the subroutines are self-explanatory. Some are mutually exclusive. For example, you can't define a sprite as being both multicolor and high resolution. An expanded sprite is made twice as large in the chosen direction. A sprite expanded both vertically and horizontally is four times as large as a normal sprite. The resolution is not increased by expansion. Small blocks simply become larger blocks.

Sprites follow a priority scheme. Sprites with lower numbers appear on the screen in front of sprites with higher numbers. Think of the sprites as being on different layers or planes on the screen. Sprite 0 is in front and sprite 7 is at the rear. If sprite 0 coincides with any other sprite, all of sprite 0 will be visible, and only the portion of the other sprite which is behind the background color portions of sprite 0 will be seen.

Each sprite may be defined to have a higher or lower priority than the background objects on the screen, such as text or graphics characters. Once again, a higher priority object appears in front of a lower priority one.

Two sprites collide when a non-background color part of one is at the same screen location as a non-background color part of the other. When either one moves into this collision position, two bits in VIC-II register 30 are set. If three sprites collide so that A collides with B and B collides with C, it is not possible to tell from the collision register whether A is also colliding with C. Three collision bits will be set, but your program would have to look at the screen locations of the sprites to determine which of the sprites actually overlap. PEEKing at the collision register clears all the bits back to zero. The bits remain cleared until a sprite is moved, causing another collision.

Similarly a bit is set in VIC-II register 31 for each sprite which is in collision with a background object. Background objects are simply screen data such as graphics characters. Such objects which have multicolor value 01 are treated as being transparent and do not collide with sprites. Once again, PEEKing at this collision register clears all its bits to zero until another collision occurs.

#### **ON YOUR OWN**

Hopefully, these programs and discussions provide you with the tools to create and successfully utilize sprites in your programs. Just as with other aspects of programming, you must experiment and practice to feel comfortable using sprites. Here are a few odds and ends you might consider:

Create some simple sprites in the shapes of the numerals 0, 1, and 2. It's easy to keep track of each sprite that way. See how each one behaves under different conditions. For example, expand #0 horizontally and #1 vertically. Move #1 until it collides with #2 then look at the collision register.

Set the pointer for sprite #3 to point to the same memory location as sprite #0, but put the two sprites at different locations on the screen. Make one of them multicolor and make the other high-resolution.

Once you have loaded the *Sprite Controller* program, you may easily add and change your own instructions after line 40. Then run the program to quickly see the effects on the sprites on the screen. You may also type in the direct mode to immediately modify the sprites. Run the program. When it stops, type SN=0:GOSUB 2000, for example, to instantly change sprite 0's background priority. Type SN=1: XX=200: GOSUB 600 to quickly move sprite #1 to a new position. You will quickly get a feeling for how each of the subroutines behaves. The *Sprite Sampler* program on page 72 shows what it takes to initialize three sprites which you have already stored in memory. Nothing more than a sequence of subroutine calls is needed to make the sprites do whatever you want them to do.

Keep in mind that several identical sprites may be defined by setting all of their pointers to the same block in memory. Also remember that you can instantly change a sprite's appearance by simply changing the value of its pointer. In fact you could make a sprite go through many transformations by first defining several images and storing each one in a separate memory block. Then simply change the sprite's pointer in the desired sequence.

Rapidly altering a sprite's size and type can produce some interesting effects. For some truly unique results, try setting a sprite's pointer to various random places throughout RAM. The sprite will actually give you a window into what's happening in RAM.

Without the drudgery and tedium of controlling these beasts, you may find that the world of sprites is an interesting area for exploration.  $\Box$ 

SEE PROGRAM LISTINGS ON PAGE 71

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